INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1085

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Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
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VOL. XIX NO. 246- BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA'S PROTEST AGAINST PREMIER'S INSOLENT TONE

—:o:—

Charges British Govt. With Playing Parties One Against Other

POVERTY OF INDIA DUE TO BRITISH RULE

WHEN MILLIONS WERE STARVING IN INDIA THE VICEROY WAS GIVING DANCES & BALLS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Gandhiji was severely questioned at a meeting at the Woodbrooke Settlement, to which the public had been invited. He accused the Government of India of playing the parties in India one against the other, making the achievement of unity among the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs a herculean task. He declared that the delegates to the Round Table Conference as nominees of the British Government were not free to settle differences among communities.

He himself was there on sufferance, and could do nothing. Moreover, the threat of the Government to settle the question themselves in the event of the delegates not settling it, gave hopes to the minorities that they could get more than they had the right to receive, if they succeeded in bringing about failure of the Conference.

No one at the Conference expected satisfaction to the Indian demands, but every one expected that something would be given to India. That something would be a share in the exploitation of the masses by the British, and every delegate at the Conference was trying to get the largest share possible for his own community.

If Britain declared that she would withdraw from India, the various communities would reach a settlement, immediately. The Government of India was a wedge between the communities; and the organic life in India was being poisoned by foreign matter, which had to be expelled as the first condition of settlement.

Gandhiji said that nothing would result from the Round Table Conference unless the British public forced the hands of the Government. He implied later, that he had lost all hope of reaching a settlement with the Agha Khan and the Muslims.—Reuter.

LEAVE CONGRESS TO SETTLE WITH MINORITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

At Birmingham, following Mahatma Gandhi's address, at the Society of Friends, he was asked whether the communities in India themselves had reached a settlement, despite the refusal of the delegates in London to do so. Gandhiji replied that the Congress had produced a settlement, which had been accepted by the Hindus, Mussalmans and the Sikhs, but there was no chance of acceptance of the Congress settlement in London, because, at the Conference the Congress stood as one of the many organisations, whereas in India the Congress overshadowed every other political organisation.

The Congress was ready and willing to take up responsibilities of the Government of India, and it was for the British Government to hand over the country to Congress, and leave the Congress to settle with the minorities. The poverty of India was due chiefly to the British Rule, and the building of the New Delhi was a crime. Gandhiji denounced the giving of dances and balls by Viceroys when millions were starving, and if he had an opportunity, he would dispossess the Indian Princes of their "insolent" palaces.

BISHOP TALKS WITH MAHATMA

The Bishop of Birmingham called on Gandhiji in the morning and had a long conversation and discussed the evils of machinery. The Bishop and Lord Mayor were present at the meeting in the afternoon.

Considerable public interest is taken in Gandhiji's visit. A crowd waited at the gate of Westbrooke. He is still feeling very tired, and has not completely recovered from the fatigue of the last week-end —Reuter's R.T. Special.

Indian Delegates Invited To Thursday's Meeting

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Indian students in England will convene a meeting next Thursday to protest against the breakdown of the communal negotiations, and to express the opinion of young India from the point of view of India's complete independence. They have invited Indian delegates, as they want to point out to them the real way for a solution of the communal tangle.

The speakers' list shows that it will be of a thoroughly representative character, including young men and women from all provinces and belonging to all communities.

A Muslim student from Cambridge will preside.

Foreigners' Craze For Gandhiji's Handwriting

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 19.

When Gandhiji returned country this morning a number of foreigners were waiting at Knightsbridge to interview him when he said that it was his day of silent, one of them said: "That is why we selected Monday in the hope that Gandhiji would give replies in writing which he wanted to preserve as momentous for all time. Gandhiji responded to the request by sparing for them just a few minutes.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Friends of India in Birmingham felt particularly grateful to Gandhiji for his visit which enabled their organisation to consolidate once again as a result of the spirit of co-operation and reconciliation created by Gandhiji's presence amongst their dissenting members. The group now hopes to make much progress in advancing Indian cause.

(EARLIER R. T. C. NEWS ON PAGE 12).

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO THE PREMIER.

Insulting Tone Of His Last Speech.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 19.

As a sequel to the Premier's speech at the Minority Committee's meeting, which in Indian circles, is considered to be insulting, it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter to the Premier raising protest against his remarks 'gentlemen be honest."

Gandhiji points out how wrong the Premier was because members were honest in the expression of their views. He himself stands by all that he spoke at the Minority Committee because he honestly believed that unless the fundamental issue is solved it was difficult to reach an agreement on any minor issues.

It is further understood that the Premier has mearely acknowledged the receipt of the letter and has evaded the issue raised by Gandhiji. The Premier's reply is considered by the Mahatma as most unsatisfactory.

Sikhs' Opposition To Corbett Scheme Of Redistribution Of The Punjab.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

"We say with absolute certainty that the Sikhs will not even look at this proposal" declare the Sikh delegates in a statement rejecting Sir Geoffrey Corbett's scheme for redistribution of the Punjab. They maintain that the scheme is based on misunderstanding of the Sikhs position and a lack of appreciation of the conditions in the Punjab.

They point out that the Sikhs though they stand to lose thereby are willing to accept joint electorates in the national interest if other communities do likewise but this is no justification for contending that the Sikhs prefer joint electorates when the proposed redistribution would deliberately increase the Muslim majority.

The statement which again endorses Sirdar Ujjalsingh's scheme maintains that any scheme should satisfy the claims of various communities in the Punjab and thereby introduce an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation but Corbett's scheme which still further reduces the Sikh and Hindu minorities would have quite the contrary effect.—Reuter's Special.

Depress'd Classes And Mahatma.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

There will be a public meeting of the "Depressed" Classes to support Mahatma Gandhi at 10-30 a.m. to-day at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. Sakharambuwa Kajrolker. All are requested attend.

INFORMAL TALKS ON COMMUNAL TANGLE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Informal meetings and talks on the two aspects of the Round Table work namely the Federal Finance and communal problem have been proceeding since the Federal Structure Sub-Committee adjourned on 16th October, but hitherto little progress has been apparent. Mahatma Gandhi will re-engage in conversations, after his midland visit, at 4 p.m. today when his weekly silence ends.

He will then interview Sikhs and afterwards it is expected that he will see the Muslims.

The princes delegation meets this evening when it will again review Mahatma Gandhi's proposal for reference back of the Finance Sub-Committees report.—Reuter.

KASHMERE DISTURBANCES.

Inquiry Into Shooting Incidents.

GOVT. APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 19.

A Committee consisting of Sir B. J. Dalal, President, Mir Waiz Muhammad Yusuf and Pandit Chanderjee, Advocate, High Court, has been appointed to enquire into cases of shooting at Srinagar, Anantnag and Shupian during September.—A. P.

THE "DAILY HERALD"

Mr. Horniman Ceases To Be Editor.

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has severed connection with the "Daily Herald" and has ceased to be its Editor. Mr. K. P. Kabadi, news Editor of the "Herald," has also resigned.

BOMBAY RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE

No Final Decisions Yet

POONA, Oct. 19.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee sitting since Wednesday has been considering its own proposal Department by Department.

But, so far, it is understood, the Committee could not come to very tangible or appreciable cuits. This, it is said, is because since 1921 retrenchment has been effected in almost all departments in one way or the other. The Committee is now faced with the difficulty of making further retrenchment of a drastic nature; however, the Committee is leaving no stone unturned to find out all possible avenues.

It is understood that the Committee will examine the heads of Industries and Health Departments in the course of this week after which it may be possible to get an idea of the cuts so far made.—A. P.

PROTECTION TO GLASS INDUSTRY IN INDIA

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Government of India have received representations from certain glass manufacturers requesting that protection may be extended to glass industry in India. They have decided to refer to the Tariff Board for examination these representations along with any others of a similar nature which may be brought to its notice.—A. P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Following is the Victoria Club call-over on Cambridgeshire:—9|2 Link Boy; 100|8 St. Oswald; 100|6 Disarmament taken and offered; 100|6 Vamos, and Lord Bill offered and 18|1 taken; 18|1 Anthurium; 20|1 Hill Cat; 22|1 Cat-O-nine-Tails and Lovelace Second taken and offered; 22|1 Autumn Tints offered; 25|1 Gay Lord offerred and 28|1 taken; 33|1 Inits Tor and Poveraja taken and offered; 33|1 Jacopo offered.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

OPENING CEREMONY TO-DAY. at 9 a.m. (S. T.) by *SJT. J. M. SEN GUPTA* at *MADHAV BAUG.*

Are you a Swadeshi Enthusiast? Then don't miss this function.

MANCHURIAN PROBLEM.

League Council's Secret Meeting.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATES NOT PRESENT.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Geneva—Another secret meeting of the League Council was held this morning to discuss the formula for the solution of the Manchurian problem at which the Chinese and Japanese representatives were not present. It is understood that the Japanese delegates have submitted a scheme embodying five points which would obviate the necessity of direct intervention of the League and also satisfy Japanese public opinion.+Reuter's Special.

Briand's Optimism

LONDON, October 18.

Geneva.—All members of the League Council who are signatories to the Kellogg Pact and also the United States have sent separate Notes to Japan and China pointing out their obligations under the Kellogg Pact to settle their disputes pacifically. It is understood that M. Briand is sending all signatories to the Kellogg Pact who are non-members of the Council a notification of these notes leaving them the option of taking similar step.

JAPAN'S DEMAND.

Further progress was made with the formula for solution of the Manchurian question at a secret meeting of members of the Council (with the exception of Chinese and Japanese) this morning after which M. Briand said, "We hope things will begin to move now".

The formula will be discussed at a public meeting of the Council to-morrow. The Japanese delegation haa shanded a Note to the President of the Council reiterating Japanese Government's objection to the inclusion of American representative in the Council and demanding to know as to when juridical questions reserved for future by the Council will be discussed.—Reuter.

Japan Not To Secede From League

CABINET DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Tokyo.—It is reallably reported that the Cabinet has decided that under no circumstances Japan will secede from the League of Nations.—Reuter.

BRITISH MINISTER'S VISIT TO FOREIGN MINISTER

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The British Ambassador visited the Japanese Foreign Minister at Tokio and verbally drew attention of the Japanese Government to Article two of Kellogg Pact.

Identical action was taken by British Minister at Nanking.—Reuter's Special.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE POSTPONED

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Oct. 19.

The Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Youth Conference met at Amreli under the presidentship of Sjt. Mohanlal Patel.

The Committee discussed the telegrams from the President-elect, Sjt. Nariman regarding his inability to preside on the fixed dates owing to important pre-occupations in the Congress Working Committee at Delhi during those very days. The Committee resolved to postpone holding the Youth Conference on the 27th and fix other final dates in consultation with Sjt. Nariman on his return from Delhi.

Broadcasting Stations Not To Close Down

Radio Dealers' Deputation Waits Upon Simla Gods.

TRADE SYNDICATE TO RUN SERVICE.

As a result of the talks the radio dealers' deputation had with the authorities in Simla it is understood that the broadcasting stations at Bombay and Calcutta will continue till November and thereafter an arrangement will be made to run them by a syndicate formed by the radio dealers.

It will be re-called that on recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee the Finance Member decided to close down the State Broadcasting Service due to loss of nearly 1,50 lakhs suffered by the Government during last year.

DEPUTATION TO SIMLA.

Soon after the news of closing down of Broadcasting Service were known the radio dealers of Bombay decided to send a dputation to the member in charge of Industries and Labour consisting of Mr. Abdulabhoy Fazoollabhoy of the Bombay Radio Co. Ltd. and Mr. M. Moroba of the United Engineering Corporation, two leading radio houses of Bombay.

The deputation left for Simla on last Friday and waited on the Member of Labour and Industries on Monday afternoon. After discussing with the Member regarding the possibility of conducting the Service on profitable basis and bringing before the Hon'ble Member all the facts and figures.

GOVT. REVISE THEID DECISION.

It appears that the Government have decided to continue broadcasting till the end of November with prospects to continue thereafter. The traders have placed before the Government certain proposals undertaking to continue broadcasting efficiently holding themselves liable for all losses.

If the trade syndicate makes profits certain percentage out of the profits will be handed over to the Government.

We also understand from the Station Director Mr. C. B. Sethna that he has received telegraphic information from Government to continue the Broadcasting Service till the end of November by which time Government hope to settle the question most satisfactorily about the continuance in colloboration with the dealers.

Ll. G. Denies Secret Understanding With Socialists

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. Lloyd George interviewed denied any secret pact with the Socialists. He said there was no pact regarding his own constituency.—Reuter's Special.

FREE FIGHT AT ELECTION MEETING.

(SEE PAGE 12).

"Mac's" Blessings To R. T. Conference

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Mr. MacDonald in the course of his election address says: "I shall retain my chairmanship of the Indian Round Table Conference and continue to do what I can to bring the peoples of India in closer understanding with ourselves." Reuter's Special.

Sir Reginald Hart Dead

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The death has occurred or Sir Reginald Hart. He gained Victoria Cross in 1879 for rescuing an Indian cavalryman from the hands of hillmen in the Khyber.—Reuter's Special.

64 M. P.s RRETURNED UNOPPOSED.

Tories Preponderate.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Following are unopposed returns in general election:—

City of London: Sir Vansittart Bowater (Conservative) and Edward Charles Grenfell (Conservative); South Kensington: Sir William Henry Davison (Conservative); Westminster Abbey:—Otho William Nicholson (Conservative); Westminster St. Georges:—Alfred Duff Cooper (Conservative-; Newcastle-under-Lyme:—Josiah Clement Wedgwood (Labour); Oxford:—Captain Robert Croit Bourne (Conservative); Ecclesall:—Sir Samuel Roberts (Conservative); Plaistow:—Wil. James Thorne (Labour); Abingdon:—Major Ralph George Campbell Gyn (Conservative); Newbury: Brigadier-General Howard Clifton Brown (Conservative); Windsor: Annesley Ashworth Somerville (Conservative); Altringham: Cryil Atkinson (Conservative); Eddisbury: Richard John Russel (National Liberal); Knutsford: Brigadieen-General Ernest Makins (Conservative); Bodmin:—Isaac Foot (National Liberal); St. Ives:—Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman (National Liberal); West Derbyshire:—Marquess of Hartington (Conservative); Tiverton: Lt.-Col. Gilbert John Acland Troyte (Conservative); Fareham: Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip (Conservative); Seven Oaks:—Lt.-Commander Sir Edward Hilton Young (Conservative); Fylde:—Lord Stanley (Conservative); Waterloo: Captain Malcolm Bullock (Conservative); Daventry: Captain Rt. Hon. Edward Algernon Fitzroy (Conservative); Berwick-upon-Tweed: Captain Alfred John Kennett Todd (Conservative); Banbury: Major Albert James Edmondson (Conservative); Eye: Edgar Louis Granville (Nation Liberal); Farnham: Arthur Michael Samuel (Conservative); Col. Sir George Lloyd Courthope (Conservative); Westmorland: Hon Oliver Frederick George Stanley (Conservative); Bewdley: Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin (Conservative); Evesham: Commander Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell (Conservative); Buckrose: Major Albert Newby Braithwaite (Conservative); Howdenshire: Major William Henton Carver (Conservative); Richmond: Thomas Lionel Dugdale (Conservative); Thirsk and Malton: Robert Hugh Turton (Conservative); Aberdare:—George Henry Hall (Labour); Denbigh: Dr. John Henry Morris-Jones (National Liberal); Abertillery: George Daggar (Labour); Bedwelity: Charles Edwards (Labour); Ebbw Vale: Aneurin Bevan (Labour); South Edinburgh: Sir Samuel Chapman (Conservative); Argyll: Frederick Alexander Macquisten (Conservative); Banff: Major Mckenzie Wood (National Liberal); Caithness and Southerland: Sir Acrhibald Sinclair (National Liberal); East Fife: James Duncan Millar (National Liberal); Ross and Cromarty: Rt. Hon. James Ian Macpherson (National Liberal) Moray and Nairn: Hon. James Stuart (Conservative); Orkney and Shetland: Sir Robert Hamilton (National Liberal); North Belfast: Thomas Somerset (Ulster Unionist); South Belfast: William John Stewart (Ulster Unionist); Antrim: Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh O'Neill (Ulster Unionist) and Sir Joseph M'Connel (Ulster Unionist); Armagh: Lt.-Col. Sir William J. Allen (Ulster Unionist); Londonderry: Major Ronald Dean Ross (Ulster Unionist); Cambridge University: Sir John James Withers (Conservative) and Godfrey Harold Alfred Wilson (Conservative); Belfast University: Col. Thomas Sinclair (Ulster Unionist); Oxford University: Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative) and Professor Sir Charles Oman (Conservative; Scottish Universities: John Buchan (Conservative), Dugald M'Co'g Cowan (National Liberal) and Archibald Noel Skelton (Conservative); Down: David Douglas Reid (Ulster Unionist) and Viscount Castlereagh (Ulster Unionist); Bury St. Edmunds: Captain Heilgers (Conservative).—Reuter's Special Election Service.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FITTER to erect Three H. P. Kerosene Engine and Centrifugal Pump. Apply to Box No 4210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.",

A R 6053

WANTED—One experienced GRADUATE to teach English and History in the higher standards of High School. Salary according to qualifications. One year's binding essential. Apply stating age, qualifications and optional subjects at the INTER and DEGREE EXAMINATIONS to:—THE HEAD MASTER, S. H. High School, Dholka.

A 3302

WANTED—An experienced INDIAN WEAVING MASTER, conversant in manufacturing Fancy Goods, for a Mill in the Bombay Presidency, having looms about 1500. Apply stating salary expected, age, experience, with copies of testimonials to Post Box No. 1209. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R 3798

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay Presidency for an old Indian Fire and General Insurance Company. Apply stating previous experience and Premium guaranteed. Box No. 1207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

A R 6040

WANTED—ENERGETIC and CAPABLE YOUNGMEN to work for the UNIQUE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. Persons experienced in the line will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned.

BARINDRA KUMAR GHOSE
(Editor—"Bijoli"),
Superintendent of Agencies,
The Unique Assurance Company, Ltd.,
Chitra Bhaban, 82/4D, Cornwallis St., Calcutta.

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TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.

C R 300

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CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.

P R 5870

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.

R

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my clients Messrs. SAPAT & CO., Tea and Provision Merchants, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have been for sometime putting on market tea called "CEYLON TEA," of quality blend and flavour—their own speciality—packing the same in cases of 70 lbs., each, on which is exhibited Trade Mark of

character and type printed in the margin hereof, with any one of the words "KOHINOOR" "HEERANOOR" or "ALAMNOOR" superscribed to classify the goods; that the goods sold in cases with above Trade Mark exhibited on same, have acquired a trade name and trade reputation universal in the market as the goods of said Messrs. Sapat & Co. Said Trade Mark is my client's absolute property and anybody infringing the same or in any wise prejudicially dealing with it shall be dealt with according to Law.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
Bombay, Dated 19-10-31.

(Sd.) RAMNIKLAL M. HATHI,
Advocate for Messrs.
SAPAT & CO.

3805

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC AND TO ALL CONCERNED that the Power of Attorney given by our clients Messrs. HABIB ESMAIL, AHMED HABIB, DAWOOD HABIB and MAHOMEDALI HABIB doing business in Bombay in partnership as Metal Ware Manufacturers and Sellers at Tardeo, Kansara Chawl and Chakla in the name and style of HABIB & CO., and Proprietors of the Factory known as Mitha Metal Works to one Goverdhandas Ugarchand Shah to manage their said Factory and business and to recover the outstanding due and to give a valid discharge has been revoked by our said clients as the services of the said Goverdhandas Ugarchand Shah are discharged from Maha Vad 30th S. Y. 1937 (17th February, 1931.)

The public is, therefore, hereby warned not to have any dealings with the said Goverdhandas Ugarchand Shah as the Constituted Attorney of our said clients or in any of the aforesaid names in any way and on any account and not to pay him any amount due and payable to our clients. If inspite of the above intimation, any dealings are effected with him and outstandings paid, the same will be at the sole risk and account of the person doing so and our clients will not be responsible for the same nor their rights to recover the outstanding due to them by such person be affected in any way.

Dated this 19th day of Oct., 1931.

MAHOMED ALI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Habib and Co.

3801

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT VIZAGAPATAM.

O. S. No. 44/31.

THE INDIAN BANK LTD., MADRAS. ..... Plaintiff
(1) G. K. PADMARAJAN.
(2) CHIMANDAS FATICHAND, Bankers. Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Suit is filed for recovering Rs. 5,100/- due on a Hundi and stands posted to 21-10-1931 for the appearance of the 2nd Defendant. In case the 2nd Defendant fails to appear on the said date he will be set exparte.

V. BRAHMAJI RAO.
Vakil for Plaintiff.

Vizianagram, 23-9-1931.

R 6001

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFE, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned:—

Furniture such as dining table, safe on stand, chesterfield drawing room suites, organ, wooden bedsteads, mirror and panel door cupboards, "Chubb" boxes, jewel box, writing tables, chairs, cane chairs, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Grand Auction Sale of very valuable selected pieces of teak and black-wood furniture rare black-wood, ebony and Kashmere carved furniture, English nickle plated bedsteads, Pathe cabinet, gramophone, Singer sewing machine, oil paintings, hall clocks, etc., etc.

Under instructions from P. Hunter, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Yule Villa," Reynold Road, next to Y. M. C. A., Byculla, very valuable household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiters, comfortable Chesterfield suites with loose covers, a rare carved Kashmere screen and chairs, fancy hall clock, oil paintings, Pathe cabinet gramophone with records, a portable gramophone, drawing room cabinets, old carved furniture and ornament stands, brassware, specially made to order mirror and panel door almirahs and fancy dressing tables, specially made safe on stand, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1878 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Mtssrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 23rd October, 1931 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Depot near the Cotton Exchange Room on the Port Trust Railway Shed P and Q by order of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. C. Parekh and Co.

1878 Bales of African Cotton.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

Tel. No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 6-12, Bruce Street, Fort, of well made high class drawing, dining and bedroom furniture, rich Chesterfield suites, marble figures, silver mounted large tusks, plated and brass ornaments, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
All The Enchanting Sights of The 1001 Arabian Nights
OTIS SKINNER
in
KISMET
A Story of Baghdad in the time of the Caliphs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Funniest Show In Town
EDGAR WALLACE'S
TO OBLIGE A LADY
featuring the inimitable
MAISIE GAY
A British Lion Production.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
You Will Shake With Laughter
LUPINO LANE
The Happy Comedian
in
NO LADY
A Rollicking Farcical Comedy.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES
21st OCTOBER!!

Commencing Saturday, 24th October
KAMRUL ZAMAN
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KAMRUL ZAMAN
A screen version of one of the most wonderful tales from the Arabian Nights which will transport you in delightful land with a love theme of great appeal.
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An Imperial Production
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GIRGAUM.
NUR JEHAN
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing
An ALL STAR CAST Production.
FEATURING:
Vimala and Nayampally.
NUR JEHAN
One of the most romantic tales of glorious MOGHUL ERA in INDIA.
DIRECTED BY EZRA MIR.
An Imperial Super Epic.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
Watch for
the arrival of the
APOSTLE OF TRUTH
He will guide and lead you to the right path.

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KARNATAKA LETTER.

Plethora Of Attachments.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, October 16.

Heart-rending tales of attachments have reached here from Pachapur. Already about 450 attachments have taken place for the recovery of the compensatory fine of about Rs. 2 per house, from the citizens. Japti officers are alleged to have broken open doors of houses when owners are not present and without making any Pancha-nama carry away anything that they can lay hands upon. There have been repeated attachments in several houses as also vicarious attachments. Japtis are reported to be carried on even at the dead of night.

Congress leaders like Mr. M P. Patil of Hukkeri and Narayanrao Joshi of Belgaum, as also Shrimati Krishnabai Panjikar of Dharwar visited Pachapur during the last week. The situation is quite tense and developments are awaited.

RS. 40,000 WORTH OF KHADI SOLD.

The figures published by the A. I. S. A. (Karnataka Branch) show that Khadi worth of Rs. 40,000 has been sold in Karnataka during the Gandhi Week.

NAVARATRA CELEBRATIONS.

The Navaratra festival called the "Nad-Habba" is going on in Dharwar with a busy programme of Exhibitions, lectures, performances, etc. Pandit Taranath of Tungabhadra—the well-known scholar and physician—opened the Karnataka Industrial and Art Exhibitions after delivering two learned discourses. Prof. S. C. Nandimath Ph.D. opened the Karnataka Historical Exhibition. Prof. K. V. Iyer of Bangalore stages his physical feats on the 19th instant under the auspices of the Utsava Mandal. Bal-Bharati Kumari Yadugiriyamma, the girl prodigy of Karnataka, performed her Kirtan which was much appreciated by the audience. The Navaratra Festival which has become an all-Karnatak function is being celebrated throughout the province, especially in places like Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Hubli, Gadag, Byadgi and many other places.

Pandit Taranath addressed a public meeting in Byadgi yesterday and has proceeded to Belgaum to preside over the Belgaum District Literary Conference to be held there to-morrow and the day after. On the way he delivers a public lecture at Bailhongal also.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

ALIBAUG, Oct. 18.

The Reception Committee of the Eighth Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Panvel on 25th, 26th and 27th of December, 1931, met and elected Messrs. Bedekar and Kunte as its Secretaries.

The following names, viz: of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Doctor Ansari, Mr. M.S. Aney, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande were proposed for the Presidentship of the Conference. These names will be circulated among the Distt. Congress Committees for their opinion.

RESULT OF ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION

The following candidates have passed the Examination for the Office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay held on the 9th September 1931 and the following three days:—

Whole Exmination

SECOND CLASS.

H. T. Nagrani.

PASS CLASS.

S. R. Agharkar; D. L. Amdekar; V. G. Apte; R. L. Bellikalamdani; P. K. Bhatt; B. G. Dosarda; H. S. Deshmukh; D. K. Jamnerkar; M. V. Joshi; G. S. Keni; S. S. Khamkar; I. H. Kulkarni; R. S. Limaye; M. V. Mahajani; Y. N. Marathe; M. R. Modi; J. A. Oke; R. V. Phaltaskar; M. G. Saraiya; W. Selwyn; P. H. Shah; S. A. Shah; A. M. Shaikh; M. A. Shaikh; V. V. Shivayanavar; K. M. Shivadasani; C. B. Thakor.

PASSES IN PART I.

The following candidates have passed in Part I of the Examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

B. H. Bhatt; P. J. Patel.

SECOND CLASS.

M. D. Baral; G. V. Behere; H. R. Benur; H. C. Bhavsar; B. J. Brahmbhatt; K. R. Desai; R. S. Diwan; Y. N. Dongre; V. H. Gosalia; M. Gupta; A. M. I. Haindade; G. V. Hegde; T. L. Hinge; D. C. Joshi; J. G. Joshi; L. H. Joshi; M. P. Joshi; N. B. Joshi; R. M. Joshi; D. S. Kale; R. H. Kubba; B. U. Kulkarni; G. D. Kurlekar; N. N. Majmudar; B. A. Malvankar; K. C. Mankad; U. B. Mankad; R. J. Marwadi; A. H. E. Memon; P. N. Mhatre; B. V. Mohite; V. N. Mungale; J. L. Nainani; S. G. Oturkar; R. G. Padalkar; V. S. Padwal; M. M. Pajwani; C. H. Parmar; S. M. Patel; U. S. Patel; L. T. Patil; S. A. Patil; V. P. Phattak; D. B. Purandare; V. H. Savaji; H. T. Shah; J. D. Shah; K. K. Shah; K. L. Shah; M. V. Shah; P. H. Shah; P. V. Shah; S. J. Shah; S. P. Shah; S. T. Shah; V. T. Shah; S. G. Shastri; K. V. Shenoy; H. G. Soman; K. T. Sule; R. M. Tarkhunde; R. B. Thanedar; R. G. Tilak; Y. B. Uderpurkar; C. L. Vyas; A. A. Wazifdar; A. Yusuf; M. Zaveri.

PASS CLASS.

V. P. Agte; M. P. Ekruwalla; P. M. Anandjiwala; J. P. Chitnis; M. W. Dabholkar; N. B. Damle; S. I. Dave; M. N. Devkar; V. N. Dhodaokar; B. N. Doshi; D. T. Gadre; H. S. Gandhi; V. D. Hebsur; G. R. A. Jambusaria; G. A. Joglekar; B. K. Joshi; S. G. Kamat; D. V. Kotkunde; C. R. Kulkarni; K. K. Kulkarni; V. P. Kulkarni; C. M. Lad; A. S. Nimkar; N. G. Parikh; C. T. Patel; N. D. Sarat; V. R. Selet; C. C. Shah; C. S. Shah; D. N. Upadhyaya; V. K. Vamdat.

PASSES IN PART II.

The following candidates have passed in Part II of the Examination.—

SECOND CLASS.

J. G. Arkadi; L. H. Bhalerao; B. M. Bhalkikar; M. V. Bhave; D. Y. Choudhari; V. G. Desai; S. S. Deshpande; Y. S. Dunakse; P. G. Ganspule; B. B. Garde; T. R. Jani; V. G. Jogalekar; N. V. Ketkar; A. M. Khambete; M. A. Khare; B. V. Kolnatkar; K. D. Kulkarni; D. K. Londhe; K. D. Mordekar; N. G. Nadgir; M. N. Parikh; D. L. Parkhi; K. M. Patil; A. R. M. T. Peshimam; V. S. Phadnis; L. B. Poonawalla; C. C. Shah; V. T. Sonalkar; C. K. Yardi.

PASS CLASS.

P. A. Dolhare; B. R. Joshi.

Part I means the following subjects:— (1) Law of Contract with Special Reference to the Negotiable Instruments Act, the Indian Sale of Goods Act and Law of Ports.

(2) Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

(3) The Law of Civil Procedure, Evidence and Limitation.

Part II means the following subjects:—

(1) Hindu and Muhammadan Law; (2) General Principles of Equity (including Trusts)—Transfer of Property Act and Specific Relief Act.

(3) The Indian Succession Act and the Law of Land Tenures in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) The Provincial Insolvency Act, Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Indian Stamp Act, Indian Court Fees Act and the Indian Registration Act.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

INDIA SHOWS WORLD WAY TO PEACE.

—:o:—

Mahatma's Broadcast Speech To America

Ferdinand Kuhn, Special correspondent of the "New York Times" cabling to that paper from London on September 13 says:—

"Mahatma Gandhi made the first radio speech of his life today, addressing unseen millions of listeners in the United States on the ideals of Nationalist India. Seated before a microphone at Knigsley Hall in the heart of London's crowded East End, the Mahatma told the American people that India alone among the nations of history was fighting a revolution by non-violence.

"I personally would wait, if need be, for ages rather than seek to obtain the freedom of my country through bloody means" he said quietly. "The world is sick unto death of blood spilling. Perhaps it will be the privilege of my ancient land of India to show the way out."

SEES FASHIONABLE LONDON LIFE.

Mr. Gandhi had his first glimpse of fashinoable London to-night. As a guest of Sir Tej Sapru, he spent two and a half hours at the Dorchester, the newest and most luxurious of London's great hotels, meeting some of the personalities with whom he will be associated during the conference. He came with the poetess, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, in a sports car, wearing his inevitable loin-cloth and shawl. He entered the hotel by a side door.

The Mahatma had hoped to meet the Prime Minister, but, Mr. MacDonald was unable to leave Chequers for the evening. Mr. Gandhi, however, met Lord Sankey, Chairman of the Federal Structures Committee, whose first business meeting he will attend to-morrow.

Police had to hold back crowds outside the hotel when Mr. Gandhi emerged at half-past eleven, smiling and holding the palms of his hands together in a Hindu greeting. Enthusiasts clambered unto Hyde Park railings and passengers leaned over the sides of buses for a glimpse of the "great soul". He drove off down Park Lane amid shouts of "Good old Gandhi!"

The Mahatma secluded himself most of the day in his tiny room at Kingsley Hall, preparing himself for the work of the conference. In the afternoon he was visited by a group of leading delegates, including Sir Tej Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya.

It is expected Mr. Gandhi will attend to-morrow's initial meeting of the Federal Structures Committee, despite the fact it is this day of silence.

GANDHI RECEIVES MEMORIAL.

John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church of New York, visited Mr. Gandhi to-day and presented to him a memorial in behalf of his American admirers. The document welcomes Mr. Gandhi as having come, "not to foster discord, but to establish amity between two great peoples of the East and West."

"Rightly you are hailed by your own people as a mahatma (great soul)" the memorial declares. "You stand preeminent among the men of our time for light and leading, and already you enter upon the majesty of the succession of the saviours of mankind."

Mr. Holmes made his first public address in England to-day when he spoke from Maude Royden's famous pulpit in Guild Honse at a non-denominational celebration of the Jewish new year.

Many times Mr. Gandhi has addressed Indian audiences with the help of amplifiers, but never before has he spoken through a microphone to an audience he could not see. He admitted after to-day's speech that he had been nervous, but there was no trace of uneasiness in his manner as he spoke gently and deliberately, in a voice a trifle too low for successful transmission.

American listeners kept waiting while the Mahatma was finishing his meal of goat's milk and dates. He refused to interrupt it to begin broad-casting. His hostess, Miss Muriel Lester, had to occupy the time on the microphone describing the work of Kingsley Hall and picturing the room where the broadcast was taking place.

FACES STATUE OF ST. FRANCIS

Wearnig his usual loin-cloth, homespun shawl and sandals Mr Gandhi took his seat at a table directly opposite a little statute of St. Francis of Assisi in a niche of the wall. For a few moments he sat in complete silence with his head bowed and his hands resting on the base of the microphone. Until he began speaking, there was no sound except from the excited children playing games in the dusty street below.

Mr. Gandhi spoke extemporaneously, but did not once hesitate for a word throughout the twenty-six minutes of his speech. Towards the end Miss Lester handed him a note saying his time was almost up, but Mr. Gandhi merely glanced at it and continued discussing the plight of Inddia's village industries. Then, like an experienced radio lecturer, he wound up his speech with a single sentence appealing to "the conscience of the world" to rescue poverty-stricken India.

His speech avoided direct reference to the round table conference. Instead, he spoke proudly of India's traditions, dating back "tens of thousands of years," and gloried in the fact that India was at last reversing the methods of Western nations in fighting for freedom.

Mr. Gandhi was outspoken however, in admitting the weaknesses of Indian Nationalism. His only reference to the Government of India was an expression of "deep regret" that it should obtain revenue from the liquor and drug traffic.

Text Of Gandhiji's Speech

The following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's address to America as heard here over the radio yesterday:—

"In my opinion, the Indian Conference bears in its consequences not only upon India but upon the whole world. India is by itself almost a continent. It contains one-fifth of the human race. It represents one of the most ancient civilisations. It has traditions handed down from tens of thousands of years, some of which, to the astonishment of the world, remain intact. No doubt the ravages of time have affected the purity of that civilisation, as they have that of many other cultures and many institutions.

If India is to perpetuate the glory of her ancient past, it can do so only when it attains freedom. The reason for the struggle having drawn the attention of the world I know does not lie in the fact that we Indians are fighting for our liberty but in the fact that the means adopted by us for attaining that liberty are unique, and, as far as history shows us, have not been adopted by any other people of whom we have any record.

The means adopted are not violence, not bloodshed, not diplomacy as one understands it now-a-days, but they are purety and simply truth and non-violence. No wonder that the attention of the world is directed toward this attempt to lead a successful bloodless revolution. Hitherto, nations have fought in the manner of the brute. They have wreaked vengence upon those whom they have considered to be their enemies.

INDIA REVERSES PROCESS.

We find in searching national anthems adopted by great nations that they contain imprecations upon the so-called enemy. They have vowed destruction and have not hesitated to take the name of God and seek divine assistance for the destruction of the enemy. We in India have reversed the process. We feel that the law that governs brute creation is not the law that should guide the human race. That law is inconsistent with human dignity.

I, personally, would wait, if need be, for ages rather than seek to attain the freedom of my country through bloody means. I feel in the innermost recesses of my heart, after a political experience extending over an unoroken period of close upon thirty-five years, that the world is sick unto death of blood-spilling. The world is seeking a way out, and I flatter myself with the belief that perhaps it will be the privilege of the ancient land of India to show that way out to the hungering world.

I have, therefore, no hesitation whatsoever in inviting all the great nations of the earth to give their hearty co-operation to India in her mighty struggle. It must be a sight worth contemplating and treasuring that millions of people have given themselves to suffering without retaliation in order that they might vindicate the dignity and honour of the nation.

CITES "SELF-PURIFICATION."

I have called that suffering a process of self-purification. It is my certain conviction that no man loses his freedom except through his own weakness. I am painfully conscious of our own weaknesses. We represent in India all the principal religions of the earth, and it is a matter of deep humiliation to confess that we are a house divided against itself; that we Hindus and Mussulmans are flying at one another. It is a matter of still deeper humiliation to me that we Hindus regarded several million of our kith and kin too degraded even for our touch. I refer to the so-called "untouchables."

These are no small weaknesses in a nation struggling to be free. You will find that in this struggle through self-purification we have assigned a foremost creed to the removal of this cause of "untouchability" and the attainment of India representing the different creeds.

It is along the same lines that we seek to rid our land of the curse of drink. Happily for us, intoxicating drinks and drugs are confined to comparatively a very small number of people, largely factory hands and the like.

Fortunately for us the drink and drug curse is accepted as a curse. It is not considered to be the fashion for men or women to drink or to take intoxicating drugs. All the same, it is an uphill fight that we are fighting in trying to remove this evil from our midst.

WOMEN COMBATING TRAFFIC.

It is a matter of regret, deep regret, for me to have to say that the existing government has made of this evil a source of very large revenue, amounting to nearly twenty-five crores of rupees (about dol.111,250,000). But I am thankful to be able to say that the women of India have risen to the the occasion in combating it by peaceful means, that is, by a fervent appeal to those who are given to the drink habit to give it up, and by an equally fervent appeal to the liquor dealers. A great impression has been created upon those who are addicted to these two evil habits.

I wish that it were possible for me to say that in this, at least, we were receiving the hearty co-operation of the rulers. If we could only have received the co-operation without any legislation. I dare say that we would have achieved this reform and banished intoxicating drink and drugs from our afflicted land.

There is a force which has a constructive effect and which has been put forth by the nation during this struggle. That is the great care for the semi-starved millions scattered throughout the 700,000 villages dotted over a surface 1,900 miles long and 1,500 miles broad. It is a painful phenomenon that these simple villagers, through no fault of their own, have nearly six months in the year idle upon their hands.

ONCE SELF-SUPPORTING.

The time was not very long ago when every village was self-sufficient in regard to the two primary human wants, food and clothing. Unfortunately for us, the East India Company, by means which I would prefer not to describe, destroyed that supplementary village industry, and the millions of spinners who had become famous through the cunning of their deft fingers for drawing the finest thread, such as has never yet been drawn by any modern machinery. These village spinners found themselves one fine morning with their noble occupation gone. From that day forward India has become progressively poor.

No matter what may be said to the contrary, it is a historical fact that before the advent of the East India Company, these villagers were not idle, and he who wants may see to-day that these villagers are idle. It, therefore, requires no great effort or learning to know that these villagers must starve if they cannot work for six months in the year.

May I not, then, on behalf of these semi-starved millions, appeal to the conscience of the world to come to the rescue of a people dying for regaining its liberty?"

Mr. Gandhi's talk was heard in this country over WOR and the National and Columbia broadcasting systems. The reception was mainly clear, with little static interference.

HOLMES CHARMED BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

New York Pastor Finds Mahatma a Man of Dignity, Poise and Intellect.

(By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES,)
Pastor of the Community Church in New York.

London, Sept. 13.—It was just twelve years ago that I discovered Mahatma Gandhi and proclaimed him in an address in my church as "the greatest man in the world."

In recent years I have enjoyed correspondence with him, and the desire to meet him became one of the dreams of my life. In the fulfillment of this dream in the last twenty-four hours. I have found the supreme experience of my life.

Gandhi has more than once been described as an "ugly little man," but nothing could be further from the truth. I was struck by the vivid colour of his rich brown complexion against the pure white of his Khaddar shawl. His smile as he talked was like a burst of sunshine, and always as he sat there he was a figure of supreme dignity and poise.

There is no "ugliness" in this man: there is dignity, grace and benevolence, and these are qualities of beauty.

I was next impressed by his perfect composure, his clearness of mind and the quietness of his spirit. When he spoke to me his mind was as definitely focursed on me and what I was saying as though I had been the only man in the room and as though he had seen no one else for hours. There was not a moment of distraction, no wavering glance or unheeded word.

Gandhi has learned the secret of self-mastery and is therefore master of other men

I was for a time tempted to think of him in these first twenty-four hours as the most patient of men. Later I came to feel that this was not so much patience as sheer oveflowing affection for men, his friends and enemies alike.

Once you have seen Gandhi, caught his smile and felt his hand clasp, you find it easy to understand why to-day he has millions of Indians and millions of other men elsewhere at his feet.

My mind has been full for days of the attacks on Gandhi in certain London newspapers, and I could not refrain from referring to them. He smiled with perfect good nature and said:

"No, they do not worry me at all, but, oh, how they pain me, not for myself, but for men who can do such things. I've tried so hard to see all newspaper men, to answer all their questions, to tell them everything about my plans and to conceal nothing, and yet here are lies which I cannot correct. It hurts me beyond words to think such things can be done."

"I feel doubts," I said, "never of your great gospel of love, but of the fitness of human nature to receive and use it."

"Never doubt," he replied. "We can trust men in the end."—"New York Times."

MUSTAFA KEMAL

A Master-Builder.

Of the master-builders who have constructed something solid out of the ruins of the pre-War world not the least is Mustapha Kemal. His name is not on everybody's lips like that Lenin or Mussolini. But his achievement is at least comparable, and only the remoteness of Turkish affairs from the ordinary man's mental picture accounts for the theme being set in a minor key. We know him as the soldier-statesman who forged an instrument powerful enough to smash the Treaty of Sevres and who held out against all the resources of European diplomacy until the lever of Constantinople had been wrested from Western hands. What was the secret of his success?

Herr von Mikusch (Mustapha Kemal. Between Europe and Asia, by Dagobert von Mikusch. Translated by John Linton Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) in his anxiety not to be too free with his praise, suggests that he won as much by luck as by judgment. Certainly the record of interference by the Powers was sufficient to keep alive the exotic plant of Nationalism. The landing of the Greeks at Smyrna, the "disciplinary" occupation of Constantinople by the British force under Sir Henry Wilson early in 1920, and then the "Peace Terms" solemnly proclaimed by the Supreme Council in Paris, each of these shocks to sensitive nationalism increased Mustapha's prestige. But this man who knows Europe outside the Balkans only by two chance hurried visits—he attended the big French military manoeuvres in 1910 and was taken off to German Headquarters during the War to be suitably impressed—had in him the qualities of shrewdness and vision that marked him out for leadership. Mustapha is shown here as a consummate realist. Just as he always required that the control of an enterprise must be in the hands of one person, himself, or any one better his colleagues could find, so he insisted on doing his thinking for himself. When all the leading Turks were under the German spell Mustapha stoutly maintained that the Central Powers were bound to be defeated in the War. He had reached this conclusion from a careful estimate of the world-situation, and the visit to the German G.H.Q. only confirmed it.

Herr von Mikusch quotes a diplomat on the Young Turk zealots and politicians who flocked back to their native land in 1908. "they very often took the second step before they had taken the first." It is the way of so many reformers. Mustapha, on the contrary, was past master in the art of taking one step at a time. And, unlike most political rebels, he has clung tenaciously to his roots among the common people.

Having been sent by the Government, with the approval of the Powers, to inquire into the uncertain situation of the Eastern provinces, he made it his business to spread the idea of a Turkish National State among the Anatolian peasants without giving the slightest hint that his policy included the abolition of the Sultanate and eventually the complete secularisation of the State. The process of breaking down traditional loyalties had to be veiled. So, on his first unceremonious visit to Angora in December, 1919 "A man Beloved by Allah" was the whispered greeting of the hero who had every intention of divesting Allah of his all-embracing mantle of power.—"New Statesman".

BOLSHEVIKI DIVIDED INTO THREE CLASSES

Each Is Purposeful And Full Of Activity, And Each Has Its Own Characteristics

(BY WALTER DURANTY.)

Moscow:—Bolsheviks do look different. There is a story which if not 'vero' is certainly 'ben trovato," that a group of Russian Communists went ot Turkey on behalf of the Comintern several years ago and met a harsh and untimely end at Trebizond. The Soviet Foreign Office protested and Mustapha Kemal replied affably that his uncultured fellow-countrymen in Trebiznnd had an idea that the Bolsheviks were red all over and had forked tails to boot. "So," said Kemal, "in a spirit of honest curiosity the Trebizonders stripped these visitors and were so annoyed to find they were apparently normal that they killed them from sheer pique. I am extremely sorry, but we Turks are like that."

Subsequent activities of the Comintern in Turkey have caused no friction between the two countries, which may or may not be the point of the story.

No—Bolsheviks aren't red all over and don't have tails, but they are nearly always quite distinct from the rest of the populace and fall into three separaate categories.

To begin with, of course, they do not call themselves Bolsheviks—although the official title of the Communist party is V.B.K. in capitals with a small b in brackets, meaning All-Union Communist party (Bolshevik)—but 'party members.' All three types have one thing in common—an air of energetic business hurry, of "go-getter" salesman style and all three carry black leather brief cases.

ACTIVE AND FULL OF PURPOSE.

They and the elder Communist women are distinguished by a purposeful activity from the rather lackadaisical attitude of non-party Russians.

Many men wear khaki tunics like Stalin or the dark Russian blouse, and there are few collars of white linen, partly from a dislike of ostentation and partly because laundry costs enormously here. The women generally wear high necked blouses and pay little attention of physical charm. These older Bolsheviks—who really are young as national leaders go in Europe, mostly averaging between 40 and 55 years—have learned, by years of imprisonment and exile how vapid and illusory are youth and beauty, clothes, lipsticks and comfort as compared with doing the job to which one has devoted one's life. They are honest and incurruptible to a degree that few foreigners realize, and that hitherto was unknown in Russia, but they are neither gay nor decorative, and much of the drabness of contemporary Russian life is due to them.

Next come what might be called post-revolution Communists, men and woemn from 25 to 40 years old, who perform middle executive work in business and politics. All of these look tired, and are literally giving their heart's blood in a way no group save perhaps the Order of Jesuits ever did consistently anywhere in time of peace to carry out their ideals. Generally they dress better than their elders, the men wearing white collars and business suits and the woman dark, practical costumes.

EFFETE BOURGEOIS LUXURY.

Finally there are the youngsters, who consider white collars an effete sign of bourgeois luxury and beards or mustaches antediluvian. In winter they wear black leather coats and breeches, as do many of the girls, and in summer khaki shirts and knickers, or, for the girls, short skirts with bare legs and a red scarf around the head. This group makes a point of being neglige, but is very clean and shining and athletic—which most Russians are not—and is proud of it, although it plays games, rather more as duty than for fun, to improve bodies and souls.

Nearly all party members live ascetic lives and do not drink as much as the rest of the population or grumble about food shortages and other difficulties. They have an air of professional optimism especially when talking to foreigners, and they work hard all day and try to study at night. To the best of The New York Times correspondent's knowledge there has never been a country where so many people are so determined to improve their minds by study, and this does not apply to Communists only but to everybody everywhere. It is rather pathetic and in a way silly to find a grey-bearded old peasant attending night classes in political economy and have him tell you he only learned to read last year. Silly—yes—but when you multiply him by 100,000,000 or so it means something and helps to explain why Joseph Stalin sits in the Kremlin instead of Dimitri Pavlovich Romanof or some other Czar.

CHILDREN ARE WONDERFUL.

Last, but not least, there are the Communist kids—'Young Pioneers,' as they are called—who are good in all the way through. They have manners which their elders often regrettably lack on no remnant of the former inferiority complex hostility which often makes older Communists so difficult for foreigners to get on with. The Pioneers have a sort of honour system of self-government and discipline at school and are the freest, most upstanding and intelligent children The New York Times correspondent has ever met anywhere. They are clean which Russians used not be, they play games for fun and think their country is the greatest ever. They know about sex at an early age and it does not worry them—in this respect all Russians are singularly natural and matter-of-fact—and they thing it is a disgrace to be rich or have other people work for you. They do not care a rap about what Americans call comfort, but they know the joy of united effort and have an opportunity to take part in national life in drives or campaigns or investigations or what-not to a degree enjoyed by no other children in the world. The girls are just the same as the boys and they are "swell" and hard as life is here in Russia this correspondent is willing to go on record that no youngsters anywhere have a better time or are likely to make more useful citizens.

People talk a lot nowadays about the Soviet centralization of industry and State planning and so forth as being worth imitation by the capitalist world, but it is the way they train their children that really matters, as the Jesuits know, and as Lenin knew when he said: "Give me four years to teach the children and no Czar or other regime will eradicate my lessons."

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER

WHAT THE NATIONAL GOVT DID.

A Simple Matter

Q. Why did we form a National Government?

A. In order to create confidence and thus avoid the appalling satastrophe of going off the Gold Standard.

Q. What did it do to restore confidence?

A. It instituted equality of sacrifice.

Q. And what is equality of sacrifice?

A. A 10 per cent. cut for the man with £40 a year, a 3 per cent. cut for the man with £40 a week, and a 5 per cent. cut for the man with £1,000 a week.

Q. And what did this measure do to restore confidence?

A. It undermined the discipline of the Senior Service.

Q. And what else did the National Government do?

A. It borrowed £80,000,000 at about twice the current rate of interest.

Q. And did these courageous measures keep us on the Gold standard?

A. No, we went off the Gold Standard less than four weeks after it came into power.

Q. And did the appalling things all happen?

A. No. The "Daily Mail" said that it was "a load off our backs," and the "Daily Express" that "nothing more heartening had happened for years," that "at last we are rid of the Gold Standard—rid of it for good and all"; and the "News Chronicle" that if we only kept our heads everything would be all right, and the "Times" that it was a wise and necessary action and the "Evening Standard" that it was the policy that it had advocated all along, and Mr. Snowden, in the House of Commons, that although we had gone off the Gold Standard for the moment we were not really going to devaluate the pound.

Q. Why then did we form a National Government?

A. In order to add £80,000,000 to the National Debt held in foreign currencies and to go off the Gold Standard in September instead of in August.—"New Statesman and Nation".

PLIGHT OF MURBAD TALUKA PEASANTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be very much thankful to you to publish the following in any of the esteemed columns of your paper.

In spite of our several appeals for the necessary relief to get rid of our plight the Government of Bombay have not taken any steps so far. In our taluka the Government have increased the land revenue by 33 to 50 per cent under the new Revision Settlement. It is certainly beyond the capacity of the peasants under the present miserable circumstances when the prices of paddy have fallen down enormously. Even the cultivation cost is not realized by selling out the produce. It has become a very miserable and difficult task for the peasants even to maintain their families with their scanty resources. The Government have already suspended the revision settlements of other talukas in the Thana District on the representation of the peasants. We are really very much sorry to see the step-motherly attitude of the Government towards us inspite of our earnestly repeated appeals. It is absolutely necessary in the interest of the peasant revision settlement of Murbad taluka. Our case is certainly stronger than that of Bardoli. In that Taluka the Government had to reduce the land revenue on the recommendation of the Broomfield Committee. If the Government have any sense of justice, they should immediately suspend the revision settlement and relieve the peasants from their plight.

I lastly appeal to the members of the Legislative Council, particularly those elected from Thana District, if at all they have any sense of moral duty towards their electortes to undertake our cause and help us in our plight.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Murbad, Oct. 12.

NEWS FROM THE LABOUR GAZETTE

Cost Of Living—Industrial Disputes——Ahmedabad Housing—Workmen's Compensation

In September 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 108, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index was 100, the same as in the previous month.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING.

In August 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 77, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index rose by three points to 67.

In August 1931, the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 73, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index went up by three points to 62.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In August 1931, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 107 as against 108 in the preceding month. There was a rise of three points in the food group but the non-food group recorded a fall of three points. The index number for food-grains advanced by three points to 76 on account of a rise of two points in Cereals and eight points in Pulses. With the exception of jowari and barley which fell by three points each, all the other food grains advanced in price, viz., rice by eight points, wheat by one point, bajri by seven points, gram by five points and turdal by 10 points. The index number for the "Sugar" group advanced by six points to 112 mainly due to a rise of 12 points in the prices of raw sugar (gul). A rise of seven points in turmeric was counter-balanced by a fall of nine points in ghee and the index number for the "Other food" group remained steady at 136.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During August 1931, the number of industrial disputes was seven of which four occurred in Bombay City and one each in Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Poona. The strike in Sholapur affected all the five Cotton Mills at that centre and involved 15,000 workers. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 19,409 and the number of working days lost was 160,217.

MILLS CHAWLS IN AHMEDABAD.

In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" are published the results of an Enquiry regarding Mill Chawls in Ahmedabad, which was conducted by the Labour Office early this year with a view to bringing upto date the data collected in the ear 1926.

Out of 69 mills working in Ahmedabad, 34 provide housing accommodation for some of their employees. The total number of workers in all the mills is about 70,000, of whom the workers in the 34 mills providing housing are 40,558, or nearly 58 per cent. No mill provides housing accommodation for all its members. The total number of tenements made available by mills is 3,708, of which, 3,057 or 82 per cent. are one-roomed, 567 or 15 per cent. two-roomed, and the rest contain three or more rooms. Of the total number of tenements only one per cent. are reported to be vacant. All the tenements are not necessarily occupied by the workers in the mills to which the tenements belong.

The chawls are generally situated in close proximity to the mills.

As regards rents, it is seen that the average rent for one-roomed tenements is Rs. 3-5-3, for two-roomed tenements it is Rs. 4-8-6 and for three-roomed tenements it is Rs. 5-15-5. The most predominant rent is between Rs. 4 and Rs. 5.

As compared with the rents prevailing in 1926, there is a rise of 2.3 per cent. in 1931 in the case of one-roomed tenements, of 1.2 per cent in the case of two-roomed tenements, while the rents have remained the same in the case of three and four-roomed tenements.

The rent charged by the mills to their operatives is usually appreciably below the economic rent.

The total number of cases in which compensation was paid during the year 1929 increased from 16,768 in 1928 to 18,865. The corresponding figures of total compensation paid during the year rose from Rs. 10,95,730 in 1928 to Rs. 12,60,164 in 1929. It is pointed out that there seems little doubt that the Act is gradually becoming more widely known.

The total number of applications filed before Commissioner in 1929 under Section 10 of the Act for the award of compensation was 554 as compared with 558 in 1928. The number of distribution cases filed before Commissioners under Section 8 of the Act was 703 as against 531 in 1928. The percentage of contested cases to the total number of cases disposed of by Commissioners was 20.07 as compared with 23.7 in 1928 and 22.9 in 1927. The number of applications filed before Commissioners for registration of agreements was 1,067 as compared with 906 in 1928 and 711 in 1927. The number of appeal filed in the High Court against decisions of Commissioners under the Act continued to be few, the total filed during the year under review being only 10.

One case of occupational disease, namely, lead poisoning, was reported from a printing press in Bengal. In Burma there were 11 cases of permanent disablement and three cases of temporary disablement caused by occupational diseases. Of the 11 cases of permanent disablement, 8 had occurred in the preceding year.

WAGES DISPUTES.

In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette" there is an article containing the statistics of industrial disputes in British India during the second quarter of the year 1931. There were 58 disputes in progress during the quarter, total number of work-people involved in these disputes was 32,941, and the aggregate time-loss amounted to 623,639 working days. The largest number of disputes, namely 20, occurred in Bengal, and Bombay came next with 16 disputes.

About 36 per cent. of the disputes arose over wages questions, 22.4 per cent. of the disputes related to questions of employment of individuals, and questions relating to "Leave and Hours" accounted for an equal percentage. The remaining disputes were due to "Miscellaneous" causes.

Out of the 55 disputes in which settlements were arrived at during the quarter, the workers were partially or entirely successful in 12 or 22 per cent. and entirely unsuccessful in 43 or 78 per cent.

Field, Factory & Workshop.

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News From Labour Ga zette—What "Econom y" Cuts Mean—Bri- tain's Ills—Socialism's the Remedy—Labour Opposition Programme—Economic Crisis—Austrian T. U. Proposals—Efficiency In Shorter Hours—H enderson Speak Out—Scrap The Economy Bill—

What 'Economy' Cuts Mean

The following table, compiled by "Reynolds's" Industrial correspondent, shows how the principal economy cuts will operate in England.

UNEMPLOYED.

	Old Scale per wk.	New per wk.	Cut per wk.
Single Man	17s 0d	15s 3d	1s 9d
Single woman	15s 0d	13s 6d	1s 6d
Married Man with 2 Children	30s 0d	27s 3d	2s 9d

POLICE.

	Old Scale per wk.	New per wk.	Cut per wk.
Constable	75s 0d	70s 0d	5s 0d
Sergeant	112s 6d	106s 3d	6s 3d
Inspector	145s 0d	137s 6d	7s 6d

ARMY

	Old Scale per day	New per day	Cut per day
Private	2s 9d	2s 0d	0s 9d
Captain	19c 4d	18s 8d	0s 8d
General	£9 4s 0d	£8 5s 8d	18s 4d

NAVY.

	Old Scale per day	New per day	Cut per day
Ordinary Seaman	2s 9d	2s 0d	0s 9d
Chief Party Officer	8s 6d	7s 6d	1s 6d
Admiral	£7 0s 0d	£5 16s 0d	£1 4s 0d

TEACHERS.

All-round 15 per cent cut. Under the new scales:

63,000 teachers will get under £3 per week.

41,000 teachers will get under £2 15s per week.

28,000 teachers will get under £2 5s. per week.

12,000 teachers will get under £2 per week.

7,500 teachers will get under £1 12s per week.

SOLUTION FOR BRITAIN'S ILLS

Labour Opposition's Programme

By REUTER'S PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Oct. 1.

As soon as the General Election appeared to be imminent, the Labour Opposition lost no time in framing and publishing an election programme. This appeared in the form of draft resolutions on the policy of the Labour Party to be presented by the Executive Committee to the National Conference planned to begin at Scarborough on October 5th.

The policy is embodied in the following ten points:—

GENERAL POLICY.

1. This Conference reaffirms its conviction that Socialism provides the real solution to the evils resulting from the unregulated competition on the one hand and the domination of the 'vested interests' on the other, and presses for the extension of publicly-owned industries and services conducted solely in the interests of the people.

MONETARY AND BANKING POLICY.

2. This Conference, believing that the depression and unemployment in recent years in this country have been considerably aggravated by the deflationary policy recently pursued, and by the restoration of the gold standard in 1925, reaffirms its view that the banking and credit system of the country cannot continue to be left in private hands, and demands that it shall be brought under public control.

It further recommends the formation of a national investment board with statutory powers in relation to both home and foreign investment.

It expresses the conviction that the aim of monetary policy should be to stabilise wholesale prices at a reasonable level. It would, therefore, condemn either currency inflation or any fresh attempt at deflation in order to force sterling back to the old gold-parity.

It recommends that this country should take the initiative in causing an International Conference to be called with the object of arriving at a concerted monetary policy which will enable the world's resources to be made available for the peoples who to-day are starving in the midst of plenty.

WAR DEBTS AND REPARATIONS.

3. This Conference once more declares its view that the economic consequences of the policy of War Debts and Reparations have been most disastrous to Europe and throughout the world, and urges that immediate steps be taken to secure a new settlement of the entire problem.

The Conference is of opinion that the general acceptance of President Hoover's proposal for the postponement during one year of these inter-Governmental payments permits a reconsideration of the whole question.

The Conference is of opinion that negotiations should be immediately opened between the signatories of the Young Plan and the United States, with a view to establishing the conditions under which the Inter-Allied War Debts may be cancelled and the fabric of European economic life restored.

TRADE POLICY.

4. This Conferencce declares that any attempt to bolster up Capitalism by a general system of tariffs will artificially increase the cost of living, enrich private interests at the expense of the community, and further prejudice international co-operation.

Whilst tariffs would permanently injure our shipping and export trades, they would not be effective in reducing unemployment, in promoting industrial efficiency, or in adjusting the balance of trade.

The Labour Party demands a vigorous policy by way of the deliberate organisation and development, on a definite plan, of those forms of economic activity which will produce the highest standard of life for the people of this country.

As a first step the most important basic industries, such as Power, Transport and Iron and Steel, should be re-organised as public utilities.

They should be converted into public services conducted in the national interest, and with such control of prices as is necessary to enable British industry to compete in world markets.

Wherever necessary, Import Boards will be created, with wide powers either of regulation or purchase as may be appropriate. To assist in the organisation of our export trade, export boards in connection with each of the principal industries will be created.

Any special assistance to be afforded by these import and export boards will be dependent upon the acceptance by the industry concerned of an adequate measure of public ownership or control, the adoption of efficient methods of production, the maintenance of good conditions of employment, and the protection of the consumer.

As stated in "Labour and the Nation," the Labour Party regards Co-operation as an indispensable element in the Socialist Commonwealth, and looks forward to the time, when it will include every member of the community.

Labour will work in the fullest alliance with Co-operators, will take constant counsel with them in elaborating its policy, and will utilise their long experience and specialised knowledge to build the new social order.

MINING INDUSTRY.

5. This Conference, deploring the present tragic position of the coal industry, which involves large numbers of mine-workers in continued unemployment and low-wages arising from competition from other forms of fuel, trade depression, and the absence of effective control of the production and price of coal and of adequate safeguards for the health and safety of the mine-workers, reaffirms its demand for the complete unification of the industry under public ownership and control.

DISARMAMENT.

6. This Conference reaffirms its belief that the present expenditure on Armaments by the nations of the world is a danger to peace and to the security of the people, and represents a wasteful and unproductive use of a large part of the world's resources.

It welcomes the opportunity afforded by the World Disarmament Conference, which is to meet next February, to deal effectively with this question, and urges that this country should put forward at that Conference proposals for drastic and far-reaching reductions, by international agreement, in the numbers and equipment of all armed forces and in military naval and air expenditure.

AGRICULTURE.

7. This Conference holds that the land should be under public ownership and control, and that a much fuller use should be made of the land for food production and for the provision of employment under good conditions.

This can only be achieved by a comprehensive plan of development over a term of years, based upon a national survey and designed to encourage the production of commodities for which our soil, climate and markets are specially suited.

For this purpose a full use must be made of the Acts passed by the Labour Government, together with co-operative marketing, import boards and other machinery. In particular, during a sufficient period, special assistance, including price stabilisation, will be afforded to depressed arable cultivation, in order to foster the development of a more secure agricultural system.

The condition of the farm-worker must be improved, in particular by a provision for Unemployment Insurance, a National Wages Board to control county wages machinery, and a sufficient supply of united rural cottages. There must also be adequate safeguards for the consumer.

INDIA.

8. This Conference, reaffirming its belief in the right of the Indian people to self-government, is convinced that the Round Table Conference now assembled in London offers a unique opportunity of establishing this right in the most effective and certain manner through negotiations between the British Government and the representatives of all sections of the population of India.

It expresses the hope that all the members of the Conference will co-operate to this great end with a single-minded desire to inaugurate a new era of friendship between Great Britain and India upon the basis of the free co-operation and consent of the Indian peoples.

UNEMPLOYMENT CUTS.

9. This Conference reaffirms the long-established principle of Labour policy that proper provision for the unemployed is a social duty, and should be treated as a national responsibility.

It protests against the recent reduction of the rates of unemployment benefit and the introduction of Poor Law tests and Poor Law machinery into the administration of Unemployment Insurance, believing that until the unemployed have been absorbed into normal work, which should be the primary purpose of a sound public policy, adequate maintenance should be provided, and it pledges itself to reverse the policy of the present Government which has entailed great hardship on large numbers of people unemployed through no fault of their own.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

This Conference condemns the method of balancing the Budget by means of cuts as provided in the Economy Act; pledges itself to the maintenance and development of the Social Services, and, in particular, Education, Housing, Public Health, and the various schemes of Pensions and Insurance; and calls upon the next Labour Government to restore, as rapidly as the urgent claims of the unemployed and other depressed sections of the community will permit, the remuneration of teachers and other public servants, and the reduction in the various services affected by the Act.

HOW TO MEET THE ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Austrian Trade Union Proposals.

(I. F. T. U.) Thanks to the inability of the "leaders" of the capitalist economic crisis to master the economic machine and their helplessness to do more than look on at the crumbling of the whole system, the world economic crisis has extended over an exceptionally wide area and has lasted longer than any crisis ever yet known to modern capitalism. In the eyes of the capitalist and big financiers who are controlling the economic system the only possible way out is a sharp cutting down of wages and a systematic decrease of social insurance institutions. The working class of the whole world is fighting with all its might this incapacity on the part of the so-called economic leaders, concentrating its chief strength upon an endeavour to ensure the livelihood of the millions of unemployed who have been cast out of the economic system for no fault of their own.

HOW MEET CRISIS.

In Germany Great Britain and elsewhere, the "free" trade unions have made concrete proposals to fight the crisis, their proposals all tending towards a complete change of the whole economic system. The Austrian trade unions have now followed their example: in conjunction with the representatives of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, the Executive of the Free Trade Union Centre of Austria has issued a comprehensive programme for the combating of unemployment. The proposals, which are embodied in a memorandum, would, taken in their entirety, effect a complete reconstruction of the present economic structure: and they are of the utmost importance to the working class of the whole world, for not only do they blaze a new trail for Austria, but they also set forth fundamental principles for the reconstruction of the capitalist economic system, similar to those already urged by the organisations of the working class.

AUSTRIA'S ONLY HOPE.

In order to be able to form a correct estimate of the programme of the Austrian trade unions, we must bear in mind the special features of the Austrian position, remembering that Austria is merely a remnant of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and that for years she has been exposed to great economic calamity, because when her frontiers were drawn, no attention was paid to economic necessities. Ever since that time, therefore, her economic position has been extraordinarily difficult; and these proposals of her trade unions must be judged from the standpoint of a country which has been suffering from permanent economic crisis for the last ten years, a crisis which now, thanks to the catastrophe on the world market, has been intensified to an unprecedented degree. Deprived of her hope of betterment by the surrender of the scheme for an Austro-German customs union, Austria is now turning her thoughts to self-help: and the "free" trade unions believe that the only hope of success along these lines is in a really far-reaching scheme of planned economic life.

FOR THE WORKERS.

In the forefront of all the proposals put forward by the Austrian comrades is the endeavour, not only to check the steady spread of unemployment, but to alleviate it by measures promising immediate relief. For the coming winter benefit should be guaranteed by means of a special addition to income tax: the costs of the relief of the unemployed being thus met by a general emergency sacrifice to be made by the whole community. State aid is also demanded for the municipalities, which have to bear the heaviest weight of the social charges. The funds requisite to provide this aid should be obtained by retrenchment in state expenditure, chiefly through the reduction of the costs of the military, the police and the administrative machinery. Besides guaranteeing unemployment benefit financially, a systematic shortening of working hours is to be promoted, in order to provide work for unemployed. The demand of the International Federation of Trade Unions for the 40-hour week was strongly emphasised by the Austrian comrades and supplemented by demands for the prevention of double earning, for the exclusive use of public Labour Exchanges when additional workers are required, and for statutory regulations dealing with the closing of industrial works which would throw still more workless on the streets. Of course, clear expression was given to the determination to oppose with the utmost firmness any further cuts in wages, since these would only aggravate the crisis, and could never by any chance mitigate it. It was also demanded that the powers of the Government to oppose arbitrary closing of factories should be further extended so as to include factories belonging to international combines, besides those of Austrian nationals. Austria's experience being that efficient works with modern equipment belonging to international combines have been closed merely for the sake of enhancing the profits of private capitalists.

PROVIDE NEW WORK.

Besides these measures to alleviate the distress of the unemployed there are concrete proposals for providing new work. The chief plank in the programme for the provision of work is the continuance of public building the trade unions also urge various schemes coinciding with the plans advanced for some time past by the International Labour Office. These include the development of water power and a net work of roads, the electrification of the Austrian railways, and various measures of agrarian rtform, such as land improvement schemes, home settlements, and the regrouping of peasants' land to promote convenience. The trade unions lay great stress on the very important duty of the state to obtain capital for the financing of public work as soon as the international credit crisis is over.

A FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The measures specified above are for the most part the same as others which have been demanded for years past. But there are other proposals which are completely new: these aim at stimulating home employment and reorganising the economic structure of the country. The Austrian comrades believe that the only possibility of remedying the permanent crisis in Austria is to establish and carry out a planned economic scheme. They include therefore, a Five Years' Plan for the building up of stock-breeding in Austria, to enable Austria to diminish its importation of livestock and to become self-supporting. Together with this intensification of agriculture, there are to be commercial monopolies; not only should measures be taken to augment the home production of corn, but there should also be a forein Trade Monopoly for Corn and milled Products.

SEVERE CONTROL OF CARTELS

To stimulate Austrian industry not only at home, but also for exportation, Foreign Trade Monopolies should be set up for coal, petrol and sugar, because only by more systematically planned foreign trade will it possible to balance fairly the rival claims of agriculture and industry. A severe control of cartels and monopolies is therefore demanded as a remedy for exorbitant prices. The Austrian trade unions consider wage-cutting to be a wrong way of dealing with the industrial crisis, and protection for agricultural produce to be no less mistaken. The aid to be given to industry by the Foreign Trade Monopolies should be further increased by diminishing the social burdens incidental to industry, these being distributed over the whole of the community: there must also be a sharp fall in the salaries of persons in managerial positions. A demand is also made, in reference to bank rate policy, that this shall not be higher than is necessary for currency reasons.

STATE AS SHARE-HOLDER

On the same basis are the proposals dealing with the control by the Austrian "Creditanstalt" of the majority of Austrian industry. It is demanded that industrial undertakings, which are in themselves sound and efficient but are crushed under the burden of their bank debts, shall exchange their bank debts into shares to be transferred to the State, since it was the State which prevented the bankruptcy of the Austrian Creditanstalt by taking over its debts. By this means the Austrian State would become the chief shareholder in many industrial undertakings, and a very considerable part of industry would pass into its possession: whereupon it would create an office functioning in the public interest to administer the industrial concerns owned by it. It is also demanded that economic leaders who are responsible for the collapse of industrial enterprises and of banks shall be compelled to make compensation from their own property.

"HIGH COMMAND." FOR STATE

Regarded as a whole, the proposals of the Austrian "free" trade unions show a tendency to confer upon the State the "high command" of the economic system, and to substitute a planned economic system for the chaotic mismanagement of capitalism. The necessities of the moment are thus in Austria, owing to her especially acute economic distress, inevitably encouraging stronger leanings towards the principle of a self-contained and self-supporting economic system (Autarkie) than would be expedient, in countries with different economic structure. In general, however, the Austrian trade unions are demanding for their country the energetic realisation of all the economic proposals and procedure laid down in the 'Economic Policy'" of the International Federation of Trade Unions: until this policy has been put into effect, the working class will not be delivered from its sufferings, nor will the world economic system overcome its crisis.

In the proposals of the Austrian trade unions great weight is attached to the reconstruction of agricultural conditions, so that it is of interest to note the standpoint of the International Federation of Trade Unions on the same subject, as laid down by the "Economic Policy" compiled by it in July, 1929. The passage in point comes under the head of "Demands in the National Sphere Agriculture" and runs as follows: "The systematic improvement of agricultural efficiency will help to raise the standard of living of agricultural workers and contribute to the safeguarding and raising of the real income of industrial workers."

EFFICIENCY IN SHORTER HOURS.

Successful American Experiment.

(I. F. T. U.) The Chief authorities of the three largest trade union centres in the world, the German national trade union centre, the British T. U. C. and the American Federation of Labour have at this moment of dire economic need and unemployment again declared emphatically either for shortening of working hours in general, or for the 40-hour week which the I. F. T. U. specifically advocates. In the name of about 10 millions of workers both hemispheres they have declared what no one can deny to-day. If all willing and able to work both work and consume, working hours must be shortened in view of the enormous output capacity of the modern economic system and its technical efficiency. For if hours are not shortened, and the present haphazard output and free competition continue, the production will be far and away beyond what can possibly be consumed. The wide gap between production and consumption will steadily increase and at last it cannot fail to make the world wholly what already is in part—a realm of unlimited material and mental possibilities, in which most of the population are going hungry, both physicalaly and mentally!

PRACTICAL INSURANCE.

Still, the inevitable conclusion is not drawn; the employers urge, instead, that to make the change in actuality, i.e. in the factories, is "not so simple as it is represented to be by Socialist and other theorists who are not hampered by the hard facts of life."

In practice, however, it has been proved in numerous cases that working hours 'can' be shortened without prejudice to any and to the common advantage of all. This is a fact, even although employers, as in Germany, would very much like to shut up under lock and key those of their colleagues who 'do' make the experiment safely.

We must not neglect, therefore, to quote practical instances of successful shortening of hours;

(Continued on page 10)

Retrenchment In Indore.

EUROPEANS EXEMPTED FROM THE CUT.

Strikes Of Mill Operatives.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, Oct. 17.

When Indore state is facing a financial crisis, I was much amused to read flattering account in the columns of your Bori Bunder contemporary about the administration of Indore. H. H. the Mahraja, when he came on the gadi proclaimed that "it shall be my constant endeavour to study the welfare of all classes of my subjects and to make their best interest the first object of my care." Since the Maharaja assumed powers there have been persistent efforts made by aggrived persons who have been issuing leaflet after leaflet embodying their complaints. These attempts have proved futile. H. H. the Maharaja does not seem to have made any effort to enquire into these grievances. The Maharaja got his tutor Mr. C. U. Wills to codify the Revenue and Tenancy Acts. The Acts have been passed into law with effect from April 1931. When the bill was on the anvil public were not allowed a voice in its discussion. The wonder is that when important changes in the land revenue administration were contemplated the rayots and agriculturists were treated as nonenties! The Rayotwari system of C. P., with which Mr. Wiles was conversant, has been forced upon the Indore kisans. The peasant class has already begun to suffer from the new enactment and Indorians are apprehensive of a great deficit in the revenue collections this year. The Divan who is an experienced officer of the State, it is a great pity, did not open the eyes of the young Maharaja when introducing the new reforms of his civilian tutor.

WHOLESALE RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Palairet, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, when writing about the inadvisability of reducing the competent staff and inflicting misery on tried old servants in the "Times of India" of 26th July last has rightly asserted that public funds are spent injudiciously in the State. We are told that the administration shows a good deal of indifference to the welfare of State subjects by appointing costly European officers. Why should the State not apply the cut in this direction? We find several experienced Indian officers have been compelled to retire. The Government is making a cut of 10 to 15 per cent. universally. European officers are exempted from this cut. I am informed that still half a dozen highly paid European officers are, notwithstanding this financial crisis, going to be provided. It is a great pity that educational department has, unfortunately, suffered much from these cuts, yet large amounts are being spent on palaces and household department?

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE IN HOLKAR STATE.

Strikes in the Swadeshi and Hukumchand Mills which troubled the cotton lords here have been settled. The credit for the settlement of this industrial trouble is due to the exertions of the local Union of mill operatives and Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda of Ahmedabad. At present the workers in the State and Bhandari mills have downed their tools. The employers do not feel inclined to countenance union men and efforts to end strike have proved abortive. About 3,000 operatives with their women and children are starving. The head of Industries and Commerce Department, it is expected, should exert to bring about peace so that starving men be provided with food. Until now no efforts have been made by the authorities to settle this dispute. I am informed that the workers from the above mills draw nearly 30 per cent. low wages than in other mills in Indore. One can not understand why the agents should be so much opposed to trade unionism. The local union members, in co-operation with Mr. Gulzarilal, are making efforts to hold out. Every right-minded Indorian hopes that State officers co-operate well with the strikers and end the strike. If they do so they will earn the blessings of thousands of starving people.

Model Charkha Competition AT Sabarmati.

A. I. S. A. SECRETARY'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 19.

The Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association announces that examination of spinning machines for prize of Rs. 100,000 announced by Association will commence at Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, on November 1. Intending competitors should send their machines so as to reach the Ashram on or before 31st instant. Competitors or their representatives must be present at the Ashram on the morning of 1st November to demonstrate the working of the machines to the Judges.—A. P.

To-day's Closing Cross-Rate.

New York Oct. 19.
The closing cross-rate was 3.90.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York,	Oct. 19.
Previous closing rate	6.54
To-day's opening rate	6.59
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	6.78
Difference	plus .24
Broach expectations	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool,	Oct. 19.
Previous closing rate	4.37
To-day's opening rate	4.46
Difference	plus .09
To-day's closing rate	4.44
DDifference	plus .07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London,	Oct. 19.
Silver Ready	17-5/8
Higher	1 anna.
Silver Forward	17-3/4 unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay,	Oct. 19.
1st Settlement	57 12 0
2nd Settlement	54 6 0

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Issue Before Voters

A voter writes:—

The triennial corporation election will take place in January next. Individual candidates have already started canvasing for votes on their own. They are busy telling the electors what they stand for and what their past associations are. I tried to look for some tangible, constructive and beneficial programme of work, in the interests of the masses, in their short and long election addresses. But I was disappointed. It is high time that instead of these individual efforts, collective action is taken under an organised party or a group system. It is supposed that there is a Congress 'municipal nationalist party' (at least I see it mentioned in one of the candidate's election card) in the Corporation. But so far no sign of its existence in the public is seen. One would like to know who are the office-bearers, where is its head-quarters, and what is its programme of work for the next three years.

I would like to place before the body if it dies not exert through your influential paper, some suggestions for its consideration. If it is no longer functioning, the voters must form such an organisation to carry on its programme. They can vote only for those who would carry out the programme chalked out for them. There are certain vital question on which the voters must take an undertaking from the candidates before they give their votes to them. A few of the questions are given below:—

I. The prestige of the Congress to be upheld at any cost by (a) supporting the hoisting of the Congress Flag on Corporation Hall, (b) Introduction of Khaddar for all Municipal Employees, (c) Introduction of Swadeshi in all Municipal orders.

II. To take interest in the Municipal finances

(a) to increase the municipal finances by making the Municipality own the Public Utility concerns such as

1. Tramways and Bus Services; Gas; Electricity;
2 Milk Supply
3 To start a Municipal Bank.

(b) Retrenchment in the pay of Municipal servants beginning from the top, and in other ways by resorting to economy.

III. To get the Bombay Municipal act so amended that it will in future have the power to appoint its chief Executive officer. The Municipal Commissioner; To do away with the nominated seats to introduce universal suffrage.

IV. To start public utility concerns: To have sanitary and cheap

(1) dwelling houses for the working classes and the poor; to extend the compulsory free education in other wards of the city; Feeding of the poor children in the School hours;

(2) To reserve more open spaces and recreation grounds; to have its own Stadium; to open more swiming and public baths without any distinction of caste or colour or creed; to build common places of worship open to all. To have its own theatres, and cinemas; to open Ayurvedic and unani dispensaries in each wards; Segregation houses (for the beggers); to open infirmaries and work houses;

(3) To institute citizen's corps;

(4) To fix minimum and maximum rents according to square area in all locality.

DISORDERLY SCENES AT PAREL MEETING

Mr. Patil Shouted Down.

Scenes of disorder lead to the breaking-up of a public meeting held at Lal Baug on Monday night. The meeting was a part of the programme arranged by Shri Bhavani Navaratra Mahotsava for the celebration of the Navaratra festival and Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was called to address it. Some Red-flaggers had come it seemed with a determination to break up the meeting. They have been, for the last three or four days, broadcasting handbills making all kinds of allegations against the Congress. Their complaint was that the workers were not welcomed when they had been to the Congress House. To that complaint Mr. Patil had already effectively replied in a press statement.

MR. PATIL HOWLED DOWN.

As soon as Mr. Patil began to address the meeting some people started howling at him using abusive language against the Congress. Mr. Patil took the handbill in his hand and said that he was going to speak on the same subject. The shouting went on increasing. Just at this time half a dozen people rushed at Mr. Patil and threatened him that unless he sat down they would physically turn him out. Mr. Patil was standing in his place all the time this "howling and pushing" was going on.

Messrs. Kandalkar and other leaders of workers were silently watching. The organisers declared the meeting dissolved and Mr. Patil left the meeting. A large number of people left the meeting with Mr. Patil. After he had gone Mr. Kandalkar mounted a table and harangued against the Congress and all its leaders. Hereafter, he said, they had made up their minds to work against the Congress.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE PEOPLES BANK

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

After receiving opinions and suggestions from various quarters, the Central Board of the Peoples Bank of Northern India has decided to apply to the High Court this week, the object being to revive the bank. It is proposed to meet 200 per cent of the liabilities not later than 28th February 1932 provided the scheme is sanctioned by the High Court by that time and to meet the remaining 80 per cent in four equal half-yearly instalments, the interest to the creditors to be paid meanwhile every half year on 2nd January and 1st July.—A. P.

SANATANISTS CONDEMN GOVT.'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

The Managing Committee of the Sanatan Vedic Dharma Sabha, Surat, passed the following resolution at its recent meeting:—

This meeting resolves that the policy of the British Government in increasing the postal rates and taxes on salt, etc., is not desirable and especially the method of levying the Income-tax and the extention of its field to incomes above Rs. 1,000 are highly detrimental and harmful directly ant indirectly to the Hindu joint family system. It is necessary to accept the policy of diretly introducing large reductions in expenditure instead of imposing such taxes. In absence of such a policy, popular discontent is likely to increase and the forces of revolution striking at the root of order are likely to receive encouragement. Hence the Committee recommends the Government that such steps of augmenting the income are undesirable from the point of view of the good of the rulers as well as the Ruled.

HUNT FOR REBEL CHIEFS.

Police Raid Burmese Villages.

DACOITIES & ROBBERIES REPORTED

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

A party of Burmans armed with guns and dahs attacked on Sunday night a railway gang hut at Dapein, Insein District. After effecting entrance into the hut the intruders fired upon and killed an Indian, several others being injured. The dacoits eventually made good their escape.

Robberies and dacoities attended with murder are reported from all the disturbed areas in Tharrawaddy. Two villagers were abducted by the rebels in one instance. One of them was found dead the next morning while the fate of the other is still unknown.

Two more villages in Bassein District were raided on 17th October by the District Superintendent of Police with a party of military when seventeen persons were arrested, most of them having recent tattoo marks. Irregulars also arrested two prominent and eight minor leaders.

Thirty rebels dressed in black and white attacked a village in Nattalin, Prome, when they burnt two houses. They also attacked a neighbouring village and escaped with loot.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABLES ARE WITH THE MAHATMA.

Representative Conference In Poona.

(From Our Correspondent),
POONA, Oct. 19.

The Conference of All-India Depressed Classes leaders stoutly opposing separate electorates and advocating joint electorates with reserved seats will be held in Poona on 25th instant. Sjt. Rajbhoj, the "untouchable" leader is elected chairman of the Reception Committee and Sjt. Sakat, Bagde and Turekar, three Secretaries. Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretaries, Ghorapade Peth, Poona 2.

STOP PRESS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 19.

"Regiment that nearly came home" was the description applied to the First Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment at Southampton to-day. The Battalion has been in Jamaica and Bermuda for two years and now is about to start on a two years' Egyptian service. The troopship arrived this morning and left in afternoon.

Mothers, sisters, sweet-hearts and brothers from Sheffield, Leeds and other Yorkshire towns thronged into the docks for a brief reunion. Troops were allowed ashore for four hours only and were not allowed to leave the docks, and therefore they entertained their friends at the quayside restaurant. It was a happy, sorrowful time of mixed welcome and farewell and one of the strangest experience that have ever come to the regiment in the British Army.

"MAC'S" NEW PROMISES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

In his election address to-Seaham electors to-day the Prime Minister asks for a vote of confidence to enable Government to secure three essential things, firstly, to stabilise the pound so that every house-keeper may know its value before he buys the necessaries of life and every manufacturer may be sure of what he gets for his goods;

Secondly, to reach international agreements regarding war debt payments which have so devastatingly affected world trade and thirdly balance of our trade. This is necessary if State is to escape bankruptcy.—Reuter's Special.

NAT. GOVT. & EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The National Government majority on the Stock Exchange has risen to 188—193.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-EGYPTIAN MEETING.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 19.

A small family party of Egyptians and Indians met this afternoon at Hydepark Hotel when the Egyptians took the opportunity of expressing their sympathy with the Indian National movement. As Gandhiji and Malaviyaji were unavoidably absent due other pressing engagement they were represented by Mr. Devidas Gandhi and Mr. Govind Malaviya respectively.

The host of the afternoon, Mr. Amine Yussuf, a member of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, welcomed the guests and said that Egyptians loved Mahatma Gandhi as much as did the Indians. This love was not for Gandhiji's personality, but it was for the great ideal he represents. The world, in the midst of poverty and strifes, needs the message of Gandhiji and if the Mahatma was working for India, it was not only for the benefit of the Eastern countries, but also for the whole of humanity.

The speaker, being an official of the Egyptian Government on a short visit to England was unable to express any political opinion, but those who knew him including the ex-Ambassador of Egypt and the private Secretary of Zaghlul Pasha, had no hesitation in saying that the host as well as the whole Nationalist Party of Egypt supported Indian independence because the claim is just and fair.

In the course of the conversation Mr. Yussuf said that long before Mr. MacDonald became a member of the House of Commons when he visited Egypt he had foretold that one day the reign of the British Government will be in his hands and presenting an eastern lamp. Mr. Yussuf had asked him, when in power, to study the eastern questions on an eastern lamp.

When I asked the ex-Ambassador of Egypt whether Mr. MacDonald followed that advice, he said: "By Jove! If he had done that you would have seen a different MacDonald to-day and Egypt and India would not be in Lerfdom, but would have been enjoying complete independence.

Hardly have all the members of the R. T. Conference arrived in London when some are leaving for India. The Maharaja of Bikaner is sailing this week and the Nawab of Bhopal does not see any reason to change his programme to leave for the continent at the end of this month for health cure prior to departure for India. It is understood that he believes that there is no reason for his staying on here.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION WILL BE OPEN TO-DAY.

Attractive Show With Articles For All Tastes.

The Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition, writes:

Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta will perform this morning, the opening ceremony of the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition at 9 a.m. at Madhav Bagh, C. P. Tank. After several weeks of active and strenuous preparation the Exhibition, with its numerous and varied stalls and tasteful decorations, will be formally inaugurated.

Throughout the last week Madhav Bagh presented the appearance of a busy camp. The stallholders have been giving finishing touches. Most of them have effected appreciable reduction in the price of their articles.

Several varieties of Swadeshi articles, catering to all tastes and requirements will be put on for sale. In fact there was such a great demand for stalls, that several applicants had to go disappointed. For every inch of ground in the spacious compound and the floors of Madhav Bagh has been utilised, and converted into stalls.

The ladies particularly will find the Ehibition and excellent opportunity to make purchases of articles at once dainty and economical. A large number of novelties of particular interest to them are on view. Attractive sarees in various designs and stripes, perfumery and toilet requisites, jewellery, household linen are on view.

THE ENTERTAINMENT SECTION.

The Entertainment Section promises to be very interesting. Artists, poets, dancers, painters, singers, athletes will delight the visitors who will undoubtedly flock to the Exhibition.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

To-day's entertainment programme.

(1) National Song.
(2) Egyptian dance (by Fellowship girls).
(3) Garba by so-called "untouchables" of valpakhadi.
(4) Ras" by Children Circle (Santa Cruz).
(5) Imitation and mimicry by Prof. Pandit.
(6) Garba by Children Circle (Santa Cruz).
(7) Music (instrumental) by "Binkar" Abbas Ali Husein of Baroda.
(8) Garba by Santa Cruz Party.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatoopadhyay will attend.

Admission passes can be had at Madhav Baug from Mr. P. M. Kabadi and from Navin Khandwalla.

THE GOLD CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Position Atf End Of September

LONDON, Oct. 1.
(By Reut.'s Parliamentary Correspondent.)

To British ears it sounds curious that the Naval trouble, with its good-tempered and purely passive revolt against the cuts in pay, should have had almost as disturbing an effect abroad as did the May Economy Report. But such is the case, in conjunction with other circumstances, owing largely to a combination of uninformative and suspicious looking Admiralty "communiques" with unscrupulous exaggerations of the facts circulated round the world by sensation-seeking elements. Despite the rapid steps taken by the Government to meet cases of hardship the damage was done abroad and Britain, it seems, was thought to be incapable of handling its own economy plans without serious internal trouble.

HUGE LOSS.

If other apparently uncertain aspects of the Home front had already caused uneasiness abroad, the Naval trouble brought things to a head. There was a financial run on London which accelerated sharply. Foreign withdrawals from the Bank of England rose daily from five millions sterling to ten millions; then to eighteen, and finally to the rate of twenty millions in one day. In two months, it was revealed the country had lost in gold and foreign exchanges more than 200,000,000. The Bank's holding of gold had fallen to £130,000,000 and it became imperative, in view of possible contingencies, that this reserve should not be further reduced. Only further credits on a large scale could meet the immediate cause, and these were not forthcoming from the United States or France.

Thus once again, a week-end which had begun as a holiday produced a Sunday-night sensation in the decision to abandon the gold standard.

EFFECT ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Up to this point the National Government had had everything its own way. The Prime Minister, who shows signs of crisis strain as quickly as he throws them off when on holiday, had looked a more contented man than for many years, while Mr. Snowden's usually pallid and mask-like face had been seen many times wreathed in smiles as he sat listening to some telling speech of a Conservative fellow cabinet minister.

But the magnitude of the financial problem represented by the failure of the National Government to save the gold standard brooght home to the least thoughtful the fact that world opinion had not been set at rest by the mere formation of a National Government in this country, and that there was much more to be done before stability was reached than just to pass a supplementary budget and an economy bill.

At the same time there came into the limelight the adverse balance of trade.

The cumulative effect was to bring quickly to the front the question of what this country's long-term policy was to be. Stability of foreign opinion must be secured. How?

"An immediate election to secure a mandate for tariffs," shouted Conservatives. "No tariffs because of our Free Trade principles; no election because of the consequent national dislocation," replied Lierals with equal vigour. Ulterior motives were ascribed to both sides, of course—but the fact remained that two of the three sections composing the National Government were divided sharply on a fundamental issue. So the trouble raged for a week, until the Prime Minister's views became known through his friends. In short, they were that he refused either to run a red-hot tariff campaign for Conservatives in the name of a National Government, or to be held up in the performance of a national duty by Free Trade dogma.

Concurrently the King returned to town. Cabinet meetings followed, and it became known that the extreme Tariffists and the extreme Free Traders were endeavouring to find a formula which would enable the National Government to go united to the country on the basis of asking for a free hand to employ any measures which might be required to deal with the situation for the next five years.

So, at the moment of writing, the position remains.

ALLEGED ROBBERY

Two Accused Acquitted

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Oct. 17.

Mr. R. S. Barodekar, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in a case in which Rama Bapu (1) of Akola and Kalu Bhika (2), Valia Khandu (3), and Nanji Kalu (4), all of Igatpuri, stood charged under section 395 of I.P.C. for having committed robbery of property worth about Rs. 34 belonging to one Pandu Dhakoo Shinde of village Dhane, Taluka Shahpur, and accused Nos. 2 and 4 were further charged under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

It appears on the night of the 10th June last, the complainant was sleeping in the central apartment of his house. At about 10 p.m. complainant was awakened by a stroke on the door. Complainant found three persons entering his house. Accused No. 1 it was alleged, gave threats to the complainant saying he would cut his ear and neck and demanded money. The complainant took out his moneybag and some gold and silver ornaments and handed it over to 1. They all it was alleged, then decamped with the booty. The police were subsequently informed and the accused were arrested.

The jury by a majority of 4 to 1 found the accused not guilty The judge accepted the verdict with regard to Nos. 3 and 4 and acquitted them and differing from the jury with regard to their verdict in the cases of Nos. 1 and 2, decided to refer their case to the High Court.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

Officers and Volunteers of the National Militia (including the batch that went in Karachi) should be present at Madhav Baug at 7-30 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) in full uniform. Sjt. Sen Gupta will perform the opening ceremony at 9 a.m.

Ask your Electric Contractor to Use

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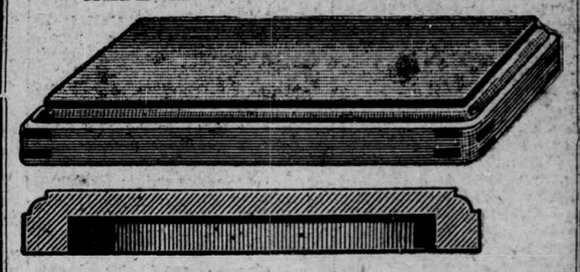

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HIGHEST QUALITY AT POPULAR RATES.

Special Features:

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Waterproof glue used — Sand papered by Machinery
Clear Mouldings. — Highly Polished or Varnished.

Why Use Foreign Blocks Now!

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 19.

City of Nagpur, MacNial, Liverpool.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 20.

Yamagata Maru, Sukura, Kobe.

LOADING.

Oct. 19.

Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.

S S Nagpur:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Nagpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalapalaka, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Yamagata Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 19.

1 Gandara, Karachi, 21-10, M N & Co.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
6 Warfield London 24-10 M M and Co.
8 Britannia, Liverpool, 31-10 G Trading Co.
9 Bloemfontein, Okha, 21-10, K Nixon & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Japan, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Hague Maru, Osaka, 25-10, O. S. Kaisha
16 Khandalla, E & S Africa, 21-10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Olna, Calcutta, 22-10, M M & Co.
3 Baroda, P. Gulf. 21-10, M M & Co.
5 Yamagata Maru, Kobe, 20-10 N Y. Kaisha.
6 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 20-10 L. Naranji and Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 28-10, T Morrison, and Co.
12 13 Varsova, P. Gulf 23-10, M M & Co.
15 Laxmi M'Coast 21-10, National S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A Silverelm, Karachi, 20-10, Voikart Bros.
C R Khosrou, Mauritius, 24-10 T Morrison & Co.
D/E Alavi Jeddah N F. T Morrison and Co.
F Padma, M'Coast NF, H S Hassam & Co.
F Skuld, M'coast 21-10 S Hassam & Co.
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 20-10, Merchant, S N Co.
H Indira, M'Coast, 20-10, Malabar, S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnayar 23-10 P & O S N Co
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL

C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Morrison 28-10 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Triefels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.

FROMt GENOA.

Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10. M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Marzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co
Geneva Maru 18-11 N Y Kaisha
Colde Lana 13-10 L T Co.
Cracovia 20-15 L T Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 21-10. M. Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi. 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Warfield N F M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Bloemfontein 21-10, K N Co.
Britania, N. F.. G T. Co.

FOR HOBE.

Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
Tokiva Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Khandalla 21-10, M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Baroda 21-10 M M and Co.
Varsova, 23-10, M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Rajput N F T M Co.
Orna N F M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N F T M Co.

FOR MAURITIUS

Khosrou N F T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON

Ranchi, P. and O. S. N. Co

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Warfield M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Bloumfontein K N Co.
Britania, G. T. Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM BUSREH.

Barod.. M M and Co.
Varsova, M. N. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Rajput T M Co.
Orna M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T M Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrau T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Orna, 17-10-31.
Indira 17-10-31.
Silverelm 17-10-31.
Bahaduri, 17-10-31.
Irrawadi, 17-10-31.
Vita 17-10-31.
Warfield 16-10-31.
Chrenfels 16-10-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

S S Ranchi for London 2100 cwts. mowra meal; A Dawn and Co.; 210 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, 380 cwts. linseed oil cakes; Ishwardas & Co.; 52 cwts, condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 102 cwts. wall nuts, W B K Chandmal; 35 bales cotton rags, B Mahasukram & Co.; 8 bales animal skin, A Dadabhoy & Co.; 1 bale woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Marseilles.—4000 cwt. groundnut, K Devchand & Co.; 6000 cwts. castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 4 cks. animal skin, M M & Co.

S S Warfield for Hull.—950 cwts. groundnut oil, H Ramji & Co.

For Dunkirk.—4000 cwts. ground nut seed, Birla Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, J Parbhudas.

S S Britannia for Liverpool.—29 bales wool raw, R Jagannath; 215 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 450 bales wool raw, V Oomersey, 42 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith Ltd.; 14 bales wool raw, S Gambhir Chand; 234 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 2000 cwts. groundnut cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 1600 cwts. linseed cakes, Breul & Co.; 75 bales wool raw, Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Glasgow.—4000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 1976 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.

S S Cracovia for Trieste.—110 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Hague Maru for Kobe.—360 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 432 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Shanghai.—1000 bales cotton raw, Patil Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

For Yokohama.—200 ton iron scrap, Faiz & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

S S Viceroy of India, Agents, M M & Co. from London.—110 cases biscuits; 40 cases barley; 27 cases brandy; 57 cases sugar; 45 cases syrups; 85 cases wines; 35 cases peas; 30 cases ogtamalt; 37 cases venegar; 175 cases wincarnis; 17 cases jams; 44 cases castor oil; 50 cases sherry; 100 cases fruit salt; 38 cases cigarettes; 25 cases table salt; 433 cases provision; 291 cases whisky; 20 cases sofa spring; 20 cases mineral water; 150 cases medicine; 85 cases cud. goods; 127 case o'stores; 60 cases gin; 7400 reels millboard discs; 337 pces. ingots; 20 cases gum; 50 cases beer; 69 pces. planks; 93 drums paint; 56 drum varnish; 50 drums cement; 25 coils copper wire.

From Charoute.—316 cases brandy.

From Hare:—100 bales brassware.

From Marseilles:—120 cases mineral water; 254 cases brandy; 300 bags almonds; 600 cases soap; 80 bales art silk yarn; 87 bales cotton embroidery; 50 cases wine; 80 cases camphor; 135 bundle alum discs; 41 cases motor tyres.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	1	9
Mist Gold 1st Settlement	26	1	4
Mint Gold 2nd	26	1	4
Silver Ready	57	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	54	4	0
Silver 2nd "	....		

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

partments. Of course this recommendation was not given effect to simultaneously with the other recommendations of the Lee Commission which materially benefitted the European members of the Services, although the Indian members of Lee Commission insisted that all the recommendations of the Lee Commission should be given effect to simultaneously. Further under present rules forest rangers selected for promotion can only be promoted to class II (Lower Provincial) of the service. This is not fair as it gives no chance to the deserving subordinates to rise to the upper rungs of the departmental ladder. Therefore the two classes of gazetted services should be amalgamated.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS.

Summarising the suggestions made in the previous articles the strength of the Bombay Forest Service should be as follows:—

Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency	1
Conservators N. C. and S. C.	2
Divisional Forest Officers (including Dy. Cons. of Sind)	21
Divisional Forest Officers for Working Plans (N. C. S.C. and Sind)	3
Explcitation Assistant S.C.	1
Ghurcharan Officer (Thana)	1
Assistant D.F.O.'s (Sangammer, Peint, and Mandvi)	3
Total	32
Leave and training reserve	10
Grand Total	42

as against 56 recommended in the review of the forest department.

(Note.—Exploitation and plantation assistants to the D.F.O.'s can be recruited from amongst senior rangers or junior officers from the training reserve.)

THE BEST RETRENCHMENT.

It should be borne in mind that the best retrenchment would lie in reducing the number of superfluous posts. The present pay and prospects of the Bombay Forest Officer are none too rosy. He has to spend major part of the life in out of the way and inaccessible and in very unhealthy localities at considerable risk to his life. Any reduction to his emoluments is sure to create discontent and defeat the object of the above proposal for economy.

I believe similar retrenchment should be possible in other departments of the public service. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the axe of retrenchment will be used fairly. Thereby Government will be able to face the financial crisis without resorting to taxation, give relief to the already heavily taxed ryots and spend more money on nation building departments.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, 1931.

Under the auspices of the ensuing All-India Educational Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations to be held at Bangalore from the 28th to the 30th of December 1931, an All-India Educational Exhibition will be held. Exhibits pertaining to all branches of Education will be received from all the Educational Institutions in India including Burma and Ceylon.

It is intended to classify the exhibits as follows:

(1) Child Education (Kindergarten Montessori and other systems); (2) New Teaching (Dalton plan, Project Method etc.); (3) Vocational and Pre-vocational Training; (4) Teaching aids; (5) Students' Exercises; (6) Teachers' work; (7) Physical Education, Health and Medical Inspection; (8) Scout Crafts etc; (9) Domestic Science, Economy and Needlework; (10) Fine Arts; (11) Educational Charts and Statistics; (12) Experimental Psychology and Education; (13) Students' Hobbies and Pastimes; (14) Photographs of Educational Activities; (15) Educational Magazines.

Intending Exhibitors are requested to intimate to the Exhibition Secretary in advance before the 5th November 1931, the number and nature of the exhibits they are likely to send. On receipt of this information, necessary labels and instructions for the despatch of exhibits will be posted. Exhibits not accompained by these labels will not be accepted. Exhibits are to be sent so as to reach the Exhibition Secretary not earlier than 25th November and not later than the 10th December. No exhibit will be accepted for exhibition, unless approved by the Judging Committee whose decision will be final.

Accommodation will be provided to Educational firms to open stalls on payment of rent. They are invited to correspond with the Secretary mentioning their requirements and giving other particulars.

"TRUCULENT PEOPLE WHO WANTED BLOOD OF THE BOYS"

Counsel Denounces Hijli Shooting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.
(By Mail).

The Hijli Enquiry Committee heard the arguments to-day on behalf of the detenus as well as of the camp staff in the Chamber of Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik, President, at the High Court.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Mr. N. R. Das Gupta, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Mr. S. C. Roy, Counsel, appeared on behalf of the detenus.

Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Banerjee with Mr. Ganeshchandra Sen represented the camp staff.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and a number of other gentlemen were present.

LESS THAN HUMAN BEINGS.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee in arguing the case on behalf of the detenus observed at the outset that under the present circumstances of India seemed to be even less than human beings in view of the fact that a number of sepoys could take into their heads to go wrong and fire at an absolutely helpless lot of young Bengalees, who were shot a place where there was no means of self-defence on suspicion that they might be guilty. Not only were the men shot down dead and others wounded in the very house where they had been lodged but they found further that when Mr. Baker the Commandant at the very first opportunity that he got on the night of occurrence to submit his report to Government wrote something which he could not but know was absolutely wrong, unjustiable and against the facts that he had got for the time being in his possession. He wired to Government to the effect that the Guard was compelled to open fire resulting in tow killed and five seriously wounded.

COMPELLED TO OPEN FIRE?

"You will find," said Mr. Chatterjee, "that all the evidence that he had at that time was that Sentry No. 3 had told him that he had fired one shot into the air. Sentry No. 7 had said that he had fired in the direction of the cowshed." He said that from the information he had received at the time that four shots were fired, and two persons were killed and many injured. Counsel said that it appeared from a telephonic message of Mr. Marshall that he did not add to the information given by these two Sentris except that he had said that he had found that 25 or 27 rounds were fired. Where was the evidence before him that the sentries were compelled to open fire? asked Mr. Chatterjee. Counsel said that there was no evidence at all. When the Commandant had heard from Mr. Marshall that 27 rounds were fired he must have known that the Sentries had not told him the truth. Counsel stated that he would show how from Mr. Baker right up to Government everybody had been speaking against the boys.

APOLOGISTS FOR SEPOYS.

Proceeding, Counsel said that then there was the Magisterial enquiry and they had the report of the Magistrate. In the Magisterial enquiry also they found that the Sepoys gave evidence. It was a very valuable evidence. His point was that as District Magistrate it was incumbent upon him to take the evidence of these Sepoys in the light of the wounds on the boys. All this went to show that they (Indians) were absolutely in a helpless position and all the officials from Mr. Baker right up to Mr. Douglas (District Magistrate) were on the side of the Sepoys standing as apologists. The Sepoys knew all the time that the "Sircar" was with them and they could do whatever they liked and that they could always find officials running up as apologists for them whenever occasion arose.

TROUBLE AT SENTRY POSTS?

Mr. Chatterjee then discussed the evidence at length and said that the story that had been put before the Commitee by the Sepoys was (1) that there was trouble at No. 3, 7 and 8 sentry posts; (2) that as the result of the trouble the alarm gong was sounded and that a lot of sepoys came stood between the two gates. They found that the story had been developed on the line that Sekhar Singh was told by Ram Sehak Panday, the Havildar on duty to take the men that he had turned out to the place and to see what the row was about. Sekhar Sigh went there and found that the outer gate was already opened and that a number of men had gone in and were standing in the area between the two gates. Then he thought that he must get the permission of his Havildar before he got the inner gate opened. He went to get that permission. In the meantime Rahaman Khan went to the scene and he got the inner gate opened and they all got in. They had obviously gone about 20 yards when Rahaman Khan asked them to stand near the culvert and he went along to investigate whatever the cause of trouble there was at No. 7 Sentry post. These men stood at the culvert and did not take one step forward. That was their case.

A discussion then followed and the Hon: Mr. Justice Mallik wanted to find out the points on which there was no disagreement.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee:—What about the two "performing" Sepoys? Does my friend stick to them?

Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerjee:—I think the less said about them the better.

FAULTY ADMINISTRATION OF CAMP.

Replying to a question by Mr. Justice Mallik, the Rai Bahadur remarked that the Sepoys acted in their own way and apparently then were without any control. "The whole administration of that camp was radically at fault and that might be possible for the happening of the incident."

Mr. Chatterjee then continued to discuss the evidence in detail and pointed out that the story of self-defence on the part of the Sepoys took its shape for the first time before Mr. Douglas, District Magistrate. Counsel remarked that the whole story of the Sepoys was false. These boys were all unarmed and the Sepoys went and fired at them. That gave the illuminating flash of the mentality of these Sepoys. "Why should they damage the Government property Kill the Babus." That showed that they were truculent people who wanted to have the blood of the boys.

Rai Bahadur Nagendranath Banerjee then argued the case on behalf of the Camp Staff.—A.P.

ALLAHABAD SWADESHI MELA, 1931.

The Manager of the above Mela writes:—

All space in the Allahabad Swadeshi Mela premises having been taken up, we are unable to consider any more applications. The Mela will open on the 3rd and close on the 12th November.

The Amateur Dramatic Association of Allahabad, will give two performances of "Bal-Krishna," on two different dates, in the Mela premises, and other amateurs will show dagger-plays and other physical feats. The dates will be announced later. There will be illuminations during the Mela days, specially on the two days of Diwali.

JAIN PILGRIMS TO NORTHERN INDIA.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR 4,068 MILE-TOUR.

(From A Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Oct. 19.

Arrangements are being made by the B.B. & C.I. Railway to run a special excursion train for Jains to enable them to visit certain important places of sight-seeing and pilgrimage in the north including Sumer-Sikhar. This tour will cover a distance of 4,068 miles and will touch at no less than 27 centres. The fares quoted at Rs. 128/7 per II class and Rs. 64/3 for III class passenger. Catering has been arranged specially suitable for the Jains, and for which a separate charge will be made.

The train is expected to leave Wadhwan on the 21st October at 15 hours and 310 III and 11 II class passengers have been booked for the trip.

Further applications for accommodation will be dealt with strictly in rotation. Those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity can communicate with the Rail way authorities without delay. Booking will remain open for a few days longer and full particulars regarding the tour programme can be obtained from the Publicity and Advertising Supdt. B.B. & C.I. Rly., Churchgate, Bombay.

ZENANA HOSPITAL FOR WADHWAN.

The following donations are received from Wadhvanis in response to the appeal of the Wadhvan Youth League for the fund to open a Zenana Hospital in Wadhwan City:—

Dr. T.O. Shah Rs. 1,500; Sheth Maneklal Ujamshi Rs. 501; Sheth Shantilal Jeevanbhoy Rs. 251; Sheth Damodar Karsandas Rs. 151; Sheth Bhudarbhai Amarshi, Contractor Rs. 151; Sheth S.P. Mehtar & Co. (Shantilal Chhaganlal) Rs. 101; Sheth Bhudarbhai Kastoorchand Rs. 101; Shri. Jadavben Amichand Rs. 107; Sheth Harakhchand Kunvarji Rs. 101; Mr. Ladakchand Oghadbhai Rs. 51, Mr. Ratilal Vardhman Rs. 51; Mr. Premchand Dharmshi Vora Rs. 51, Mr. Laxmichand Warvabhai Rs. 25; Mr. Khoduvala Rs. 11; Mr. D. Zoboutie friends Rs. 25; making a total of Rs. 3,172.

Mr. T.G. Shah has promised to give necessary furniture for the hospital.

Bombay City Ambulance Corps.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT OPERA HOUSE.

The Variety Entertainment given in aid of the above Society at the Royal Opera House on Friday last was a successful function. Mr. K. M. Munshi the President of the Society and Mrs. Mulgaokar, Sethna, and Kothawalla, members of the Medical Board of the Society were present.

The last item on the programme, "Mother India" was a series of tableaux scenes depicting social evils which "Mother India" has suffered during the last two centuries. The last scene depicts how India will shine with happiness and prosperity when such social evils are erradicated.

Mr. Munshi thanked the audience for having attended the function and thereby testifying to the good work done by the Society and the volunteers of the Corps during the last year. Mr. H. B. Gazdar gave a donation of Rs. 250 to meet the expenses of the entertainment.

AMRAOTI CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

Copies Of Satyagraha Campaign Report Seized

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, October 19.

The police raided Amraoti District Congress Committee Office on Sunday evening. 314 copies of Satyagraha campaign report of Amraoti District were seized being declared forfeited by the local Government notification under Section 99-A., Criminal Procedure Code.

It is learnt that the Congress authorities propose filing an application in High Court to set aside the order of forfeiture on securing permission from the Congress President.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN SURAT

Acute Distress Of Ryots

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Oct. 18.

There haave been unprecedented heavy rains in the Surat district particularly in the Chikhli Taluka, this year. The total rainfall is already beyond 100". The paddy fields are nearly submerged and the crop is being considerably damaged so much so that the ripened paddy is sprouting up again. The grass is being putrified and is causing disease and death among cattle. These reports are brought by the volunteers who had gone to the villages for selling Khaddar during the Gandhi Week. As soon as the roads become passable, the local Congress Committee will look into the matter and lay the whole case before the public. The damaged crops are there and now is the time for the Government officials to form a correct estimate of the conditions of the crops. It will be afterwards not fair to repudiate the reports of the Congress Commitee merely because it is pledged to stand by the cultivators.

ANTISEPTIC SHAVING STICK

GIVES A RICH CREAMY LATHER AND ENSURES A CLEAN AND COMFORTABLE SHAVE.

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Depot for Bombay Presidency: 287, Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY. (Representative. N. K. SEN.)
Also Distributors:
BOMBAY:—SEN & CO., Sutar Chawl,
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road.
POONA:—D. N. CHANDA, Malcolm House.

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(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS).
Estd. 1906.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs.	1,13,55,069
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	,,	11,51,813
Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
Interest income earned in 1930	,,	7,47,608
Total Assets Exceed	,,	1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	,,	6,55,70,916

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions.
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Head Office:—7, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

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R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

DUSSERAH: (Bank holiday). Hindu Procession, China Bag, 3-30 p.m. Gowalia Tank meeting. Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition—Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta to open, 5 a.m. (S.T.) Madhav Baug.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Special meeting of Municipal Corporation, 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—10-30 a.m. Classical music by Bal Kesaeaar with Majid Khan; 9-20 p.m. Special sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK, LTD.:—Under the auspices of the above Bank the anniversary of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal will be celebrated in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS:—The Annual Social gathering of the Maccabeans will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Israelite School, Mazgaon. Capt. Jacob Ezekiel will give the inaugural address.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION:—Owing to unavoidable circumstances the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Salaried Employees Association had to be cancelled on Sunday evening. The function will take place on Sunday next.

FLAG SALUTATION AT FANASWADI.

Under the auspices of the Shri Shivaji Vyayam Mandir, there will be a flag salutation ceremony and public lecture at Fanaswadi Kolbawadi by Dr. Hardikar, to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

NAVJAVAN BHARAT SABHA.

A meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the N. B. Sabha to-day (Tuesday, 20th) at Chowpatty Sands at 5-30 p.m. to explain the Socialist programme of the Navjawans. Mr. C. Mascarenhas will preside.

TO-NIGHT'S VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AT OPERA HOUSE.

A variety entertainment will take place at the Opera House to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. under the auspices of the "Vande Mataram Bal Mela and the School of Indian Music" when the "drama "Hindoo Konke" will be acted in Marathi by children under 13 and besides the School of Indian Music will contribute the items of "Garbas and Indian Orchestra."

Young Workers' Conference

The Young Worker's League Bombay, has decided to call a conference of young workers as soon as possible. It will meet in Bombay. The exact date and place will be shortly announced. Delegates from young workers' organisations and individual young workers, and others interested in the movement are requested to attend. They should communicate for particulars with the Gen. Secretary, Young Workers' League, Mitha Bldg., Lalbag Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Strathnaver" with the Mails from London of 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

The S.S. "Strathnaver" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the same day.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Geneva Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 16th instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 12th November.

A. I. Maheshwari Mahasabha

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Oct. 19.

The tenth session of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha meets at Deulgaonraja (Buldana) District on 26th 27th and 28th inst. under the presidentship of Sjt. Brijlal Biyani.

The Mahasabha session will be accompanied by the All-India Maheshwari Ladies Conference, Literary Conference, Berar Nizam Marwari Conference, etc.

Government House News

Lady Hotson attended a performance at the Empire Theatre, Poona in aid of the Sassoon Hospital on Sunday.

TO-DAY'S DUSSERAH CELEBRATIONS

BY BOMBAY HINDUS' DASSARA SAMMELAN.

At China Baug to-day (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) there will be a procession of Hindus. Meeting will be held at Gowalia Tank Road. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

BY AGLE DNYATI HITA-VARDHAK MANDALI.

Dasara festival will be celebrated to-day at 4-30 p.m. in the Agle Dnyati Temple near Sandhurst Road Station.

CALL OF VOLUNTEERS.

All the Captains hereby informed that they should present with their volunteers in uniform at Youngmen's Hindu Association's office (oppi. China Baug), at 3-0 p.m (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) to take part in the "Dasara Procession".

BY SWANSTHAN SAWANTWADI SHETKARI SANGH.

The Sangh will celebrate Dasara Sammelan at Chinchpokli in the Social Service League Hall to-day (Thursday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Tamhankar.

BY DADAR SAMARTH VYAYAM MANDIR.

To celebrate the Dasara festival the Zanda Vandan ceremony will be performed by Mr. I. S. Patel in the institute of the Dadar Vyayam Mandir at Gokhale Road today (Tuesday) at 7-30 a.m.

BY DADAR YOUTH LEAGUE VANAR SENA.

There will be a specially rally of the Vanar Sena of the Dadar Youth League to-day (Thursday) for "Dassara" at 10 a.m. in the Shivaji maidan.

BY DAIWADNYA HITAWARDHAK SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above society the "Dasara Sammelan" will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Pinto Villa, King George English School, Dadar (Portuguese Church street).

BY GANDHI SEVA MANDAL, DADAR.

The Dasara Sammelan will be celebrated by opening the new office of the Mandal at Bhageshwar Bhuwan, Dadar, as well as

DASERA HOLIDAY

All principal markets in the city will remain closed owing to "Dasara Day."

the Charkha and Hindi Classes in the Municipal Girls' School opposite Bhageshwar Bhuwan at 8-30 p.m.

At 5 p.m. Shahir Kadam will sing ballads at Worli Koliwada in the open space opposite Papmochaneshwar Temple, after which will begin the programme of the Arya Mitra Mela (Harijan) of Thana. At 6-30 p.m. speeches by prominent speakers, when Sjt K. F. Nariman will preside.

BY VAISHYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Samaj, Bombay, a "Dasara Sammelan" ceremony will be celebrated at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Tuesday) in the Municipal Marathi chool Hall, behind Damidar Thakersey Hall, Parel.

Move For One Union Over G. I. P Ry

The managing committee meeting of the Railwaymen's Union will be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday 1st Nov.) in the Head Office, Parel, to pass the accounts for September and October 1931 and to consider the opinions regarding amalgamation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, invited from all the branches, of the Union.

DASSERA SAMMELAN

To-day's All-Hindu Procession

The Bombay Hindus' Dassera Sammelan will organise a procession of all Hindus, which will start from China Bag to-day at 4 p.m. and terminate at Gowalia Tank where a public meeting will be held. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. The procession will consist of all Hindus including untouchables. It will start at 4 p.m. with music by Hindu Volunteers' Band. The procession will pass through Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road.

At Gowalia Tank prayer songs will be sung by the School of Indian Music and there will be a display of gymnastic feats. Speeches will be delivered by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Sawarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. K. S. Kholhawadkar.

FINANCIAL BUNGLING BY LOCAL BODIES

Embezzlements And Misappropriations Galore.

PEEPS INTO AUDIT DEPARTMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT

The following communique has been issued by the Director of Information, Bombay:—

The Annual Report on the working of the Local Audit Department for the year 1929-30 states that 774 accounts were audited. The irregularities detected by the Department include inadequacy of action taken on audit notes, bad finances, arrears of dues, non-observance of Government orders, non-observance of provisions of Local Acts, non-observance of municipal bye-laws, want of Commissioner's sanction to changes in establishment, negligence of ratepayers' interests, irregularities in expenditure on public works, embezzlements, misappropriations, short credits, over-payments, etc. and other irregularities.

UNSOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

The report gives a list of cases where adequate action was not taken on audit notes. The defaulters were local bodies—municipalities, district and taluka local boards. As regards embezzlements and misappropriations, etc., several instances are given in appendices to the report.

The report reveals the unsaund financial position of a number of municipalities. In the case of Dhulia Municipality, for example, the Board received a loan of Rs. 50,000 from Government for fire extinguishing arrangement. The actual outlay on the project amounted only to Rs. 24,137. The balance of Rs. 25,863 should have been refunded to Government but was utilised to meet the current expenditure of the municipality in contravention of the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act. This sum was ordered to be refunded to Government but on 14th October 1929 the Board had only a cash balance of Rs. 17,551 available for general purposes. Although the finances of the municipality were so unsatisfactory, proposals for tapping new sources of revenue and for increasing the rates of existing taxes were not promptly dealt with.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

The arrears of taxes and dues on 31st March, 1929 amounted to Rs. 20.19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 19.38 lakhs on 31st March 1928 and Rs. 16.27 lakhs on 31st March 1927. Although arrears continued to increase very few municipalities took action on the lines suggested in last year's report. The arrears include a sum of Rs. 6,270 due from the councillors of about 20 municipalities including Surat, Baroch, Bandra, Sholapur, Bhusawal and Sukkur.

About 19 municipalities failed to observe the principle that the cost of special conservancy services should be fully met from the proceeds of the special sanitary cess as laid down by Government. A number of municipalities have also failed to keep separate accounts of receipts from toll and wheel tax and expenditure on roads. Seven municipalities showed expenditure on medical relief far below the limit of 4 per cent. laid down by Government in 1924.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bombay City Improvement Trust showed that at the close of the year 1929-30 the total arrears of rent amounted to Rs. 8,76,749, of which Rs. 57,633 were due from the tenants who were still occupying the premises and Rs. 3,05,116 from tenants who had absconded. Moreover, the permanent lessees owed the Trust Rs. 2,93,040. Suits have been instituted in respect of claims amounting to Rs. 4,90,006. Government have issued the necessary instructions for the rectification of irregularities. The Commissioners have been requested to call upon the municipalities whose financial position have been reported to be unsound to take early steps to put their finances in order and to report the result to Government.

The municipalities are to be reminded that if there is culpable or gross negligence in future to complete the assessment within the period prescribed in the municipal rules, those responsible may become liable to be surcharged for the loss that may be caused by the delay.

TAXING THE PEOPLE OF THE SUBURBS

An Iniquitous Burden

"This tax which the Bombay Municipality contemplate impose on the suburban passengers coming into the city is really an inequitable one" declared Mr. B. G. Kher, when interviewed by our representative on this question. "Although I have had no time to study the problem in detail on the very face of it, my impression is, it is quite unjustifiable one. It is mostly the men of the midhdle class means who being unable to pay the heavy rents in Bombay go to live in the suburbs. To tax them indirectly by increasing the railway fares is, indeed, a very harsh measure. As regards the well-to-do or rich people who live in the suburbs they make their money in the business which is liable to income tax. I understand it is proposed to levy one anna a day per passenger coming into the city. To many poor people who come to the city to earn their pittance and go back to their huts in the suburbs this tax will be an insupportable burden and the numerous rich owners of motor cars, who do not use the trains, will escape. Only very recently both the railways bringing passengers in the city have increased their fares and the proposed increase will be without any return to those who will have to suffer it. Many middle class people will again try to find lodgings in the city itself. Added to the very heavy unemployment and the reduction of salaries this tax is bound to create a good deal of discontent among the middle and poor classes when it is going to effect them. Already the numerous institutions in the suburbs are complaining bitterly and there will be a tremendous agitation against this tax.

The city fathers have hit upon an unhappy plan of replenishing their resources—genuine retrenchment in their top heavy expenses and economic administration of their finance in the direction to which they should turn their attention.

"Taxation in the suburbs", Mr. Kher concluded with a note of warning "is already heavy and if Bombay interested in maintaining her position as the first city in India her city fathers must encourage the immigration and not to discourage it as they will be doing by this tax."

ALLEGED CHEATING AND MISAPPROPRIATION

Crop Of Cases In Esplanade Police Court

Several cases of cheating and misappropriation have been recorded by the Bombay City police and some accused who were arrested were placed before the third court at the Esplanade Police Court on Monday.

Mohandas Kripashankar and Kanji Kalidas ,two Hindus, doing business in the Wakefield House, Fort, were arrested on the charge of cheating Kolah and Co., Sandhurst Road, in respect of Rs. 1851-6. It was alleged that the accused bought from the complainants rubber tyres and leather goods valued at Rs. 1851-6 and passed a cheque and a 'hundi' which were dishonoured subsequently.

CLERK IN TROUBLE.

Joseph Cyril, an invoice clerk of West End Watch Co. was arrested by the city police charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 14 watches valued at Rs. 324. The accused, it is alleged, received the watches being the invoice clerk, and disposed them of to a friend.

EUROPEAN MANAGER ARRESTED.

Marcus Cory, described as Branch Manager of Texas Co. (India) Ld. of Bombay, was placed before the third court on Monday charged with misappropriating Rs. 2298-3 being the moneys belonging to theh firm. All the accused were remanded to police custody except Mohandas and Kanji who were ordered to be enlarged on bails of Rs. 1000 each.

Calcutta:—The Bengal Provincial Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of the sum ohf Rs. 1224 from various Bombay donors.

The resident at Bushire reports that owing to existence of smallpox in Iraq near Persian frontier, travellers entering Persia from Iraq must have vaccination certificate at least fourteen days date and not over three years.

Poona—Lady Hotson, visited the Village Uplift Centre, Khed-Shivapur run by the Deccan Agricultural Association, Poona, on the 15th inst.

PROTEST AGAINST TERMINAL TAX

Memorial To Mayor Of Bombay

A meeting of the "Parsi Ladies' Union was held on Saturday last at Rusi Vila, Santa Cruz to protest against the Terminal Tax.

Mrs. R. P. Masani, the President, moved a resolution of protest, which was seconded by Mrs. Pavri and Mrs. Kamdin, and passed unanimously. The following memorial has been addressed to the Mayor of Bombay to save the suburban residents from this new infliction.

TAXES UPON TAXES.

We the undersigned Suburban residents protest against the Terminal Tax of one anna daily, which the Bombay Municipality intends to levy on Suburban people for the privilege of entering the city. We urge the Municipality to consider the undermentioned details and give up the idea of this new tax.

In addition to paying a property tax 9¼ per cent. we pay a water tax, a Halalkhor cess and a non-agricultural tax. Water, which is given to the P. W. D. by the Bombay Municipality at the rate of 5 annas per 1000 gallons, is available at a rupee per 1,000 gallons in the Suburbs. We pay as Halalkhor cess a sum of Rs. 6 per year per seat. As for the non-agricultural tax, it is levied according to the sweet will of the authorities. At some places they charge 9 per cent to 10 per cent, while at others they have increased it by 100, 200 and even 300 per cent over the original tax.

Over and above all these taxes, we residents ourselves pay our share for medical relief to the poor and for educational institution for want of getting any aid from the Government in these matters.

As if all this is not a sufficient burden, the railway authorities have increased the railway fares twice within the last ten years, and as for the increase made in May 1931, whereas it was notified that they would be increased by 10, 20 or 30 per cent at the most, there are places where the increase is 42 per cent.

Owing to these burdensome taxes, the resources of the Suburb residents are exhausted and if the above unreasonable tax will be levied, not only will the Suburban people suffer but Bombay too will be a loser.

It is to save ourselves from plague, influenza and such other diseases and to live an open air life that the residents of the Suburbs put up with so many hardships. This is also for the well-being of Bombay. If the Suburban residents, tired of all the abovementioned burdens were to go and stay in Bombay, how congested Bombay would be and would that not spoil the health of Bombay and also increase Bombay rents?

The innumerable maunds of milk, vegetables, fruits and other eatables required by the citizens of Bombay are mostly supplied by the Suburbs every morning and evening. How will these poor men who can hardly have enough to eat, owing to the already increased railway fares and other taxation bear the burden of additional taxes? Will that not cause an increase in the prices of the food stuffs? It is of vital importance that the railway authorities should decrease railway fares and have some consideration for these poor men.

For the last few years, the Government and the Development Department have been giving alluring advertisements and they sold plots in the suburbs at exhorbitant rates to citizens of Bombay and talked of developing the suburbs; but now that they have built houses for themselves and stayed there we have instead the infliction of new taxes and increase in railway fares.

If therefore the idea of a Terminal Tax is not abandoned, not only shall we be the sufferers but Bombay also will be a victim. The suburbs contribute to Bombay in the form of Income Tax and other taxes and we hope that in consideration of this, our voice will be heard and the idea of inflicting this tax on us will be abandoned.

Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief Work

The Ramkrishna Mission started relief Centre at Masura in Malvan Taluka and distributed about 83 bags of rice and 5 bales of cloths to the needy people. Of these 4 bags of rice were supplied by the Malvan Relief Committee. The Swamis take the opportunity of conveying their heartfelt thanks to Appasaheb Patwardhan and Annasaheb Sahasrabuddhe who were ready to help them in their labour of love. The hut construction work is to be taken up by the Malwan Flood Relief Committee. Hence work had to be closed.

But the Mission is carrying relief work in Bengal on an extensive scale from the 13 Centres. Contributions will be thankfully received by Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

"ERADICATE UNTOUCHABLITY

Swami Anand On Hinduism

(From Our Correspondent)

VILLE PARLE, Oct. 18.

Swami Anand, the Secretary All-India Untouchability Board, delivered a very forceful address before a crowded meeting, convened under the auspices of the Nava Durga Celebration Committee. Yesterday in the Vile Parle Rashtriya School Hall.

The speaker congratulated the organisers of the meeting and the programme during the holy week, where men, women and children of the so-called untouchables could sit side by side with the priviledged touchables in a common prayer to the Goddess Durga.

Referring to the scriptures, Swamiji said that Hinduism was considered to be the most tolerant and Cosmopolitan one, aiming at unity through manifold diversities. But the greatest tragedy of the age was that the inheriters of this sublime culture and philosophy were to-day wandering in the maze of misconception and had developed so gloomy a situation that to-day it baffles even the genius of the greatest man of the world.

"For centuries past the untouchables were kept under the most galling, shameful, and humiliating conditions. And Dr. Ambedkar's mind is but a symptom of the reaction of this society sin. If we do not take immediate steps to ammeliorate their lot, the evil will react on us still more heavily. It is no use opening a temple here, and a school there for our untouchable brothers. Nor is there any meaning in advocating caution and gradual progress."

Swami Anand concluded his speech with an appeal to all to do everything humanly possible to remove the stigma.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The work of training the first batch of recruits to the H. S. Dal is nearing completion. Those intending to join the second batch should give their names to the respective ward secretaries or at the Congress House within a week.

DASARA PROGRAMME AT SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 18.

The local Congress Committee has arranged a public lecture in the park grounds where citizens gather every year on the Dasara Day. National Flag Salutation ceremony is also to be performed there on the same day. The Satya Mandal has also chalked out a programme for the day and it includes lectures, essay-reading debates and singing. The local national militia and youth leaguers have also fixed their own programmes.

India's Right To Control Immigration

The following cablegram was sent by the Hon. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay to the Chairman of the Round Table Conference:—

"It was resolved at the meeting of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Bombay, held on the 15th instant that a cable be sent to the President, Round Table Conference that in the future Constitution of India, provision should be expressly made giving India full right to control immigration on the basis of reciprocity—the same enjoyed by the Self-Governing Dominions, and that the Chairman of the Council, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who is leaving on the 17th October to attend the Round Table Conference is specially requested to press this matter before the Conference."

RAILWAY BOARD'S "BREACH OF FAITH"

Proposed Discharge Of 10,000 Additional Workers

WADIBUNDER STAFF PROTEST MEETING

An extraordinary General meeting of the Wadibunder Branch of G.I.P.R. Staff Union was held on Sunday last in Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidentship of Mr. A. M. Upasani, when the following resolutions were adopted.

This meeting of Railway workers held under the auspices of the Wadi Bunder Branch of the G.I.P. R. Staff Union looks upon the proposed discharge of 10,000 additional Railway Workers as a breach of faith on the part of the Railway Board and recommends to the A. I. R. Federation that in case this proposal is not postponed till the findings of the Court of Inquiry are out, the A.I.R. Federation should cease to co-operate with the Court of Inquiry and immediately concentrate its energies on the All-India Railway Strike as per the Simla Resolution.

PROPOSED WAGE-CUT.

This meeting condemns Mr. Shanmukham Chetty the President of the Railway Retrenchment Committee for recommending a wage cut in the meagre wages of the Railway employees, before exploring other avenues for retrenchment like the top-heavy administration, the high salaries of foreign officers, store purchase policy and other wasteful practices.

INSULT TO INQUIRY.

This meeting condemns the wage-cut proposed by the Railway Retrenchment Committee as an insult upon injury coming as it does in the wake of a whole sale retrenchment of thousands of Railway workers and emphatically asserts that in case wage-cut applied to Government servants are made to be applicable to railway servants, railway servants should first be granted scales of pay obtaining for Government servants.

FOR UNITED FRONT.

This meeting approves in general outline the formula evolved by the Amalgamation Sub-Committees and requests the Executive Council of the G.I.P. Staff Union to agree to the said formula and thus help the G.I.P.R. Workers to create a united front against the repeated onslaught of the Railway Board in the form of retrenchment and wage-cuts.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.
Fourth Week
WHOOPEE
THE SHOW OF SHOWS
SEE
GANDHIJI
WITH
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
PATHE GAZETTE
NEXT CHANGE.
DU BARRY
with
NORMA TALMADGE
BOOKING: ROSE & Co. AND THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Busses await at Pathe Cinema for Colaba Residents after 6-30 and 10 P.M. Performances.

THE CAPITOL
(Bombay's Leading Talkie House.)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinee TO-DAY at 4 P.M.
The story of the strangest passion the world has ever known—
DRACULA'
DRACULA
of the fiery fingers, flaming lips and crimson kisses
Also
OSWALD THE RABBIT
Comedy Cartoon

THE RIALTO
(The Home of Fox Talkies)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Matinee TO-DAY at 4 P.M.
The Grand Daughter of the EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA.
ELISSA LANDI
In
BODY & SOUL
With
CHARLES FARREL
Also
MR. GANDHI'S LANCASHIRE VISIT.
Fox Movietone Air Romance

Statuary White Marble Blocks

About eight feet in height are available ready from stock.

Also STATUARY BLOCKS for busts.

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Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

That Acts At Once

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931.

THE CHITTAGONG TERROR.

Very grave and startling allegations are made in the report of the Non-official Committee of Inquiry into the "recent disturbances in Chittagong" about the conduct of local officialdom and the police and the theory, sedulously propagated after the terrible happenings of August 30 and the following three days at Chittagong that it was a communal disturbance, is demolished in the report on the evidence taken by the Committee. It bears out what Srijut Sen-Gupta said in an interview to the "Chronicle" published on Monday, that during those four days at Chittagong when the town was given over to hooligans, Indian and non-Indian, in the orgy of destruction and assault "good Muslims did not join; on the contrary they rendered help to the Hindus." And his significant statement: "At a given hour signal was given that the looting must stop and it stopped According to the arrangements looting was to continue only for a fixed period" is amply illustrated in the evidence collected by the Committee. About this evidence the Committee states: "We desire it to be understood that our findings are based on the testimony of those who gave their evidence personally and on observations of those of us who visited Chittagong. We, however, find that the written statement subsequently received by us, corroborate the oral evidence on all material points". And this non-official body which closely investigated the four day's work of hooligans, contained men like Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu, a delegate to the Round Table Conference and the Chairman of the Committee, and Maulvi Ashrafuddin Choudhari of Commilla, men whom the Bengal bureaucracy cannot discountenance as "agitators". The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division and the District Magistrate of the place were interviewed by Mr. Sen-Gupta and he gathered that "they could not assist the Committee in their work of inquiry but that they would not hinder it". The Committee's investigations should afford abundant material to the official committee, appointed by the Government of Bengal after a storm of protest had been raised against their attitude of indifference and particularly when Mr. Jatindra Nath Basu and his colleagues vigorously denounced in a letter to the Governor a statement officially issued after the disturbance that "it was wholly due to the foresight and energy of local authorities that the trouble was so quickly suppressed."

The non-official inquiry indicates that there was no "foresight' and no "energy" displayed by local officialdom. It makes the extremely grave allegation that "the affairs of Sunday night were the result of concerted action by European non-officials, European officers and Mahomedan police" The Committee also find: "Monday's looting was with the knowledge of the local authorities and at the instigation of the police. It was started and carried on under the protection of the police" These are serious charges. They are made by a body of men who hold a responsible position in the public life of Bengal and the official inquiry has an opportunity to investigate them and ascertain with such evidence as it can command from official quarters, whose co-operation was denied to the non-official Committee, the whole truth regarding the vandalism perpetrated at Chittagong. Its report and the Government action on it will be awaited with considerable interest.

A most sinister feature of this hooliganism is referred to in detail by the non-official Committee. It refers to the "systematic demand for 'summary justice' and the use of physical force in a manner akin to reprisals which for some time past had been made by certain members of the European Association of Bengal and by some Indians who are styled 'Loyalists' or 'Royalists'". The propaganda was supported by certain Anglo-Indian journals. On August 1, the "Statesman" said, editorially, of the Congress: "In the eyes of every honest man, they are guilty of murder. If the existing Government cannot discharge its functions, they must prepare means for finding another." This mutinous language went, of course, unchecked by Government. The "Statesman" went further. Referring to the views of a section of Europeans in Bengal, that "nothing but a vigorous policy of reprisal and summary vengeance on the real authors of murder will check the evil," the journal observed on August 2: "It is essentially the duty of the British community to give a lead to their Indian fellow-citizens. Calcutta alone is full of disciplined men, many of them seasoned in war, trained in the use of weapons of self-defence and well-accustomed to protecting themselves and others". The "Statesman's" exhortation fell in some very willing ears, evidently in Chittagong. Certain non-official Europeans are alleged to have taken the lead in wrecking an Indian-owned Press and helping their "Indian fellow-citizens" to do the work described as 'a vigorous policy of reprisal and summary vengeance". We do not yet know what action was taken against them and their Indian friends by Government.

THE WIZARD OF THE AGE.

The death of Thomas Alva Edison removes from the world the greatest inventor of the age and probably the greatest the world has produced. So numerous are his inventions, great and small,—they are said to be over a thousand—and so intimately are several of them connected with modern civilised life that it is difficult to understand modern civilisation without Edison's contribution to it. When some years ago the United States' Congress, representing the whole American nation, awarded him a Congressional Medal in recognition of inventions "that have revolutionised civilisation," the claim could hardly be said to be exaggerated. Some of his inventions, like those of the incandescent lamp, the phonograph and the cinematograph, themselves epoch-making, opened up glorious vistas for himself and others to make many other fresh inventions The greatest credit for the radio broadcasting, which now staggers the world, may, therefore, well be given to Edison, whose phonograph and other allied inventions helped considerably the evolution of the radio. His minor inventions are legion not all being patented, and there are not many departments of modern civilised life to which he has not contributed some serviceable invention or an original idea which has helped somebody else's invention. He is not inaptly called the Wizard of the Age.

Unmatched as an inventor, Edison was an eminent scientist, too, and was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1915. If he had been content with evolving scientific theories and formulas and hypothesis, he might have staggered the world with the fecundity of his brain to a much greater extent than he has done as a practical inventor. But he made it the mission of his life not merely to amass knowledge for knowledge's sake but also to use knowledge, as an Elizabethan English scientist and philosopher put it, "for the relief of man's estate." In this respect he was probably a typical American. His mind was intensely practical and constructive but he never made the cash value of an idea the index of its importance or utility. His inventions brought him millions. He could easily have added several millions more to them if he cared. But he did not care for more wealth than was necessary for conducting his splendid laboratories and workshops and his general research work. His life and his earnings were dedicated to science.

Apart from the incalculable utility of Edison's one thousand and one inventions, his life itself has a romance of its own and is an inspiration to the world, especially to the ambitious young. He was a cent per cent self-made man. With little aid from schools, without going anywhere near a college, he rose from the lowest rungs of life's ladder, from a poor news-boy, to a high pinnacle by sheer dint of hard labour and a remarkable capacity for the concentration of all energies on the task in hand. That he was born with a rare talent need not and cannot be questioned. But he himself has often ascribed his success mainly to persistent, concentrated effort. Every school boy knows Edison's own definition of genius as "one per cent inspiration and ninety-nine per cent perspiration," a picturesque variation of Dr. Johnson's definition of genius as "infinite capacity for labour." It is remembered that for the last fifty years of his life or more—he died at the ripe age of eighty-four—he worked on an average for 16 hours a day and often enough for two or three hours more, one can imagine what can be done with, and what cannot be done without, hard honest work. The young ambitious in all countries may well regard Edison as their exemplar and may derive hope from his life, however diffident they may be about their inborn talent. They may not come to be known as geniuses, but they can scale unexpected, undreamt-of heights in the realm of knowledge or, indeed, any other department of life by sheer dint of dogged concentrated effort. Edison himself is the best illustration of his own definition of genius.

THE KHILAFAT.

Sensation was naturally caused in the Muslim World over the news that the ex-Khalifa was willing to be proclaimed Khalifa at Jerusalem. Spiritual leadership of the Muslim World involves, as explained by Mahomed Ali to Mr. Lloyd George, when the latter was Britain's Premier, temporal headship over a strong, sovereign Muslim State. To revive the Khilafat divorced from temporal sovereignty, is to travesty the institution. There are obvious international dangers also in creating a puppet Khalifa, subject to the authority and jurisdiction of another Power. So far from uniting Mussalmans, it will give rise to very grave complications. We have nothing to say against the ex-Sultan Abdul Mejid, as an estimable man worthy of all sympathy and respect. But he cannot be the Khalifa for the simple reason that he has no temporal authority, much less the requisite rightly laid down as the minimum by Mahomed Ali. In this connection we are glad to note that Mr. Shaukat Ali, who visited the ex-Sultan at Nice, and who is also organising some Muslim Congress at Jerusalem, has contradicted the sensational news as absurd. We do hope Mr. Shaukat Ali will issue a detailed disclaimer in definite and unequivocal language. For there, unfortunately, are certain matters in which he is alarmingly ambiguous although emphatically high-sounding.

Trifles.

One inquiry committee leads to another. That is the Law of Retrenchment, as evolved in India under the expert direction of her "Trustees." The Chetty Committee on Railway Retrenchment recommended a saving of three crores. The Railway administrations have graciously agreed to cut down expenses by five crores.

* * *

You will, of course, congratulate them on this self-denying ordinance. If you don't, in the manner of those "agitators", you will be exposed to the charge that you don't realise "the difficulties of Government."

* * * *

Here are thousands of Indian employees sacked as a measure of economy on the railways and still the gap to be filled up in the Railway Budget remains. It is a wide gap—about 11 crores.

* * * *

Eleven crores have to be found, beg your pardon, eleven crores must be saved. No Indian can do this stupendous job. It requires an expert from England. And if you can get an expert who was himself one of the most superior of Railway Tchinovniks, should you not consider it your great good luck?

* * * *

Thanks to Providence, aided by the Bureaucracy, such good luck has never failed India. Reforce, therefore, over the report that Sir Robert McLean, formerly Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, will visit India again to save her in her present financial plight.

* * *

And let me say while speaking about India's good luck that all those who protest about the rupee following the fortunes of the pound are short-sighted creatures. One fundamental fact escapes them. The rupee and the pound are wedded in holy financial—er—bliss.

* * *

Those whom the bureaucrat joined, let no Indian part asunder. The perils of insisting on this divorce were explained by Sir Henry Strakotsch to Gandhiji and others, last week-end.

* * *

Gandhiji asked a number of questions—but then what does a saint know of finance?

* * *

"The committee is pained to find that the poor man's salt has come in for additional taxation of 6 as. per maund."

From the statement submitted to the Finance Member to Government of India by the Committee of the Bombay Shroff Association.

* * * *

Tut, tut. This is very distressing. This shows how a group of Bombay's businessmen have completely forgotten the great principle adumbrated in the Schuster Budget oration that there must be "equality of sacrifice for all."

* * *

One thing more. If the poor man in India will not afford to buy salt, why can't he eat sugar? It is so simple an arrangement, my dear Shroffs. A few centuries ago when the Grand Vazeer of a Moghul Emperor beseeched his Majesty to relieve the distress of his famine-stricken subjects, his Royal Master is reported to have replied in the way I suggest. I am, therefore, on historical ground.

* * *

One of the wise men who recently foregathered at the British Association meeting protested "against the sweeping statement that all children were jealous of little newcomers in their family."

* * *

He told a story to disprove the statement. He said "One little boy, who was asked how he felt about a new little brother observed, 'Thank goodness, now I shall have someone to boss about'."

* * * *

However, I have heard of a Big Brother who could not "boss about" much less "boss over" the younger one.

DASARA.

ITS SYMBOLISM AND MARATHA CELEBRATION

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

Whether or not the "nine-nights'" festival, rounded off today with the Dasara, were only one of the racial memories reaching back to the arctic phenomena, it has been associated with myth and legend, epic and historical, in each Indian province and is celebrated year in and year out, by the people who respect and keep up the local tradition.

BLOOD SACRIFICE.

In Bengal, for instance, it assumes all the importance of a major holiday and warm blood flows of the dumb, sacrificial animals so that the terrible goddess, Kali, may smile. Even in the Maratha country where the savagery of the heroic age is mitigated and lingers only in a symbolic form, the *"shikar"* party starts on the auspicious day and a convenient excuse is found for increased slaughter-house activities. The milder and more kindly folk are content to slit a cucumber or lady's-finger in symbolic homage. But the classic *'Shami'* tree is invariably worshipped in the evening as tradition demands it and the civic honours are gone through with the distribution of *"apta"* leaves for gold (this practice has certainly nothing to fear from the demolition of the gold standard).

THE HEROIC NOTE.

The *"Shami"* tree has a purely mythological 'Mahabharata' The Pandava brothers on this day having gone through the ordeal for the stipulated twelve-years, hid their weapons in the foliage of this tree. And, it was on this day, too, that the valiant Arjun, disguised as unheroic *"Brahanwada"* (a role despicably unsuitable for him) made a dramatic revelation of his true identity. The heroic note had always had a certain appeal to the Maratha imagination and the Peshwas launched their war-like expeditions on this day after the monsoon was over. The military tents would be erected on the grounds known as *Gardipura* (where now the Deccan College stands in infinite mockery) The poor Peshwas were the last of the warriors whose horse's hooves hurt and echoed the earth and to-day only the peaceful goddess remains, mild and begarlanded, and the civic procession (a bourgeois symbol) and the exchange of *"apta"* leaves mark the heroic note.

BOMBAY FOREST DEPARTMENT.

SUGGESTIONS FOR RETRENCHMENT.

(By I. F. S. RETIRED).

III *

Much money is annually spent in accommodating some of the Kanara and Thana Divisional Forest Officers outside their own districts in the rains, namely at Dhurwar and at Nasik. Considering that the other district officers of these districts live in their own districts without endangering their lives one fails to see why the D. F. O.'S referred to cannot do the same. In days gone by, the D. F. O.'S of Kanara and Thana lived in their districts. Messrs. Woodrow Talbot, Haseldene, etc., the well-known Kanara Forest Officers, loved to live in their divisions where bungalows and office buildings were built for them and are still in existence. General Peyton when Conservator of Forests, S.C. made Yellapur (Headquarters of E. D. K.) his headquarters. There seems to be no justification for permitting the Kanara and Thana Divisional Forest Officers to stay at Dharwar and Nasik respectively. The important work of regeneration which has to be done in rains requires continued supervision and guidance of the D. F. O.'s. Occasional flying visits in motor cars do not suffice. If the D.F.O.'s were made to stay in their divisions during the rains sharing the rigour of the climate with their under-paid subordinates, "regeneration" could undoubtedly be more successful and extensive. The permission to these D. F. O.'s to stay outside their divisions will perhaps entitle the other district officers to claim a similar concession and give them cause to consider themselves ill-treated if refused.

MYTH OF EUROPEAN EFFICIENCY.

In the Forest Review referred to above mention is made that the Indian Statutory Commission 1928-29 viewed with some apprehension the provincialisation of this department. I think this apprehension is unfounded. Previous to the War, divisions were as a rule reserved for the I. F. S. (then entirely consisting of Europeans) barring only a few exceptions. During the great war and for some time afterwards many of the divisions necessarily fell to the charge of Provincial Forest Officers (all Indians) who then gave ample proof of their fitness to manage divisions. They could have probably shown their fitness to manage even higher charges given the opportunity (as in some other departments notably the P.W.D.) It is a repeated complaint that it is difficult to find Indian recruits who have a love for forests for higher employment in the forest department. It is an age-long myth maintained all these years by interested parties for obvious reasons. It is a general belief that I. F. S. (European) Officers have shewn greater love for shikar in their forests than for work. The Provincial Forest Officers have proved their love for forests out of devotion to duty and love of nature, inspite of all discouragement. As matters stand most of the hard work in the forests is done by Indian Officers of all ranks while the European Officers live in comfortable headquarters, sometimes outside their districts evidently out of love for the social amenities provided by clubs.

ABOLISH DUPLICATE CADRE.

Another source of economy in this department is the abolition of the two classes of gazetted ranks. Whatever reasons there were for maintaining this duplicate cadre when India was governed by European Services controlled from London, there is no justification for their retention any longer. No other free country in the world has this duplicate organisation. Even the Lee Commission recognised this principle when they recommended the complete provincialisation of the services in the transfered de-

(Continued on page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on the 9th and 15th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Thomas Howled Down.

Mr. J.H. Thomas has been howled down by a Liverpool audience. And we doubt not that he will be howled down elsewhere also. So far as popularity among the Working Classes is concerned, Mr. Thomas is the most unfortunate of all his colleagues, who have deserted the Labour Party. Mr. Thomas will rouse the ire of the Labour audiences almost automatically, and calls of "Traitor, Twister; What about the Railwaymen?" will pursue him wherever he goes. Shouting down a speaker or otherwise refusing to give speakers a hearing is, of course, most unfortunate. But it is not the exclusive characteristic of a hostile Labour audience. "Ladies and gentlemen" in England even have indulged in the gentle art, sometimes going even to the length of bandying rotten eggs. And the experience of a pro-Boer Lloyd George, when he had to escape for dear life from a meeting, disguised as a policeman is, of course, very well known.

Physical Culture Conference.

A Conference of a large number of physical culturists from Bombay, Maharashtra and Gujarat was held on Sunday in Bombay under the auspices of the local Hindu Young Men's Association. The main object of the Conference was to co-ordinate the efforts of the various physical culture institutions in the Presidency and to improve the methods of physical training. The Conference resolved to establish a Central Organisation chiefly for the purpose of popularising physical culture, standardising elementary training so far as to facilitate mass instruction and holding tournaments and exhibitions. It also decided to hold a sports tournament in Bombay during the 'Divali' festival next year. As Mr. K. M. Munshi, the President of the Conference pointed on in his speech, physical culture is a vital nation-building activity and we cordially hopt the efforts of the Conference will soon be wholly successful.

National Festivals.

There is one feature of the Central Organisation created by the Conference that calls for a special suggestion. Though the Conference was called under the auspices of a communal institution, we feel sure the aim of the organisers is not to make the Conference or the Central organisation communal at all. It may be hard to convert existing communal organisations into non-communal ones. But new institutions must as far as possible be cosmopolitan, and we have no doubt that a Nationalist like Mr. Munshi, President of the Central organisation, will fully appreciate this view. The reported personnel of the new Central organisation may be considerably improved to make it thoroughly cosmopolitan and representative. We trust Mr. Munshi will take the necessary steps in the matter. The idea of holding a sports tournament during the Diwali is an excellent one. Such tournaments should be organised during important non-Hindu festivals also so as to make at least a few of our existing communal festivals truly national ones.

Congress Party's Pledge.

The Congress Municipal Party's Pledge to be signed by every intending candidate for nomination by the Party, is very comprehensive indeed, but a clause or two therein require some elucidation or alteration. One of the clauses requires the candidate to declare, "I am a habitual wearer of Khadi." In view of the very scant notice of a similar rule in the Congress by many Congressmen and in view, too, of the attempts of several others to explain away the rule in a more or less frivolous manner, it is desirable to make the present pledge more explicit. Besides, it is not enough that at the time of the Declaration the candidate is in a position to state: "I am a habitual wearer of Khaddar." A good alternative clause would be : "I wear and will continue to wear, so long as I remain the Party's representative, Khaddar habitually and exclusively." The clause about untouchability is also vague and weak. It is not enough to say merely: "I agree to encourage the removal of untouchability." Almost anybody and everybody would say that. The clause should be fuller and more explicit and require the candidate to declare that he will support any attempt to allow the so-called untouchables to have full and free access to all public schools, hospitals, temples and generally to all public resorts.

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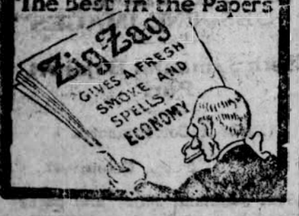

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What the People Say

UNJUST PROPOSAL

To the editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Most people outside Bombay are amazed at the curious attitude taken by the members of the Bombay Corporation in proposing a terminal tax on persons visiting and leaving Bombay. The geographical position of Bombay is such that many people from outside Bombay are forced to step in Bombay even against their wish. Those who come from the suburbs and have to travel by the steamer have necessarily to pass through Bombay and in their case the terminal tax would prove nothing but a forced taxation. One does not clearly understand what exactly is ment by the argument that they get all the amenities of Bombay without paying anything in exchange. If any of them uses a vehicle, let it be even the tram car, he certainly pays something in return to the Corporation. Even the water used by the railways is taxed. If he eats in a restaurant he eats taxed food. Why then should it be supposed that he does not pay anything at all?

As for those who come to Bombay for business: Apart from the taxes that they paythrough the "amenities" provided by the Corporation, they pay through the articles that they buy or sell. Cartage and such other items necessarily include the taxes levied by the Municipality. And is it not that they contribute to a very large extent to the development of the commercial transactions of the City? And if it not were not commerce what is it that really makes Bombay a great city? I hope the City fathers will think twice before they reserve the City only for their children—I mean the Bombayets.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. KORLEKAR.

Uran, Oct. 10.

"WANTED EXPLANATION."

To the editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is reported that some of the mills under the management of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., have been closed down and the others are working partially, thus causing a good deal of unrest and unemployment among the workers particularly. Following the Swadeshi movement which gave the impetus to the textile industry, the mills specially under the control of the Sassoons, commenced working double-shifts and the electrification of the mills was carried out for night working at a huge cost. For nearly a period of six months the mills worked in full swing giving employment to nearly 30,000 workers and the management must have recovered the losses sustained by them during the Boycott imposed upon them by the Congress. The sudden closing of mills, therefore, comes as a rude shock to the workers, whose plight may better be imagined. Besides, there is no apparent cause which must have prompted the management to close the mills as the Swadeshi spirit is still abroad and there are reasons to think that it has all the move been intensified by the Congress propaganda. Under these circumstances, the decision to close the mills cannot be easily explained away. I do not know if the decision has been taken in pursuance of Sir Victor Sassoon's intentions to leave India and establish himself in China for trading purposes. Will the Management, therefore, explain the reasons for their inability to continue the working of the mills?

The remedy to my mind lies in reducing the top-heavy expenditure and retrenching the fat salaried overheads. It will be remembered that Sir Victor Sassoon in his first statement to the Press, has clearly stated that it is not possible for him to compete with the Indian managed mills and concerns owing to their low paid overheads. If the Indian mills can show profits by low paid overheads, it is high time for the Sassoons to emulate them.—Yours, etc.,

'A FRIEND OF LABOUR.'

WHITLEY COMISSION ON IMPORTATION SALE OF CONDENSED SKIMMED MILK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report of the Whitley Commission, in their proposals for improving the welfare and health of industrial workers, has recommended that Adulteration of Foods' Acts should be passed and should be enforced in every province and that local Governments should endeavour to make their provisions widely applicable. The Report says that the present lack of adequate standards of purity makes it too easy for merchants to sell adulterated food supplies. "Milk, ghee and butter, all valuable foods when pure", the Report says: "are thus abused to an incredible extent and the ordinary purchaser is left unprotected. Without legislation for the fixing of standards it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for aduiteration and severe penalties should be laid down for offences of this nature. In addition, a clause regulating the importation and sale of condensed skimmed milk, large quantities of which are sold to working class mothers as food fit for infants, should, if possible, be incorporated in them."

Now, the last sentence quoted above raises some important questions about the various brands of condensed milk that are sold in our markets. Most of these are of foreign manufacture and their promoters invariably claim that they are food fit for infants. Evidently they have a large sale in industrial and urban centres. The Commission would not have lightly recommended the introduction of legislation against the importation and sale of condensed skimmed milk unless they had clear evidence in their possession that it was injurious to health. Whatever may be the claims of condensed milk manufacturers and distributers, the public would like to get impartial opinion of competent persons who have made a scientific study of the food values of condensed milk. In view of this pronouncement of the Whitley Commission it is also incumbent on the firms which deal in condensed milk to explain their position to the public.—Yours, etc.,

P. O. PHILIP.

Nagpur, October 8.

APOLOGIA OR HUMBUG.

Dr. Moonje's Wobbling

"Searchlight" writes:—

The Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, New Delhi, states in the course of a communication:—

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha is vindicated. Dr. B. S. Moonjee, the working president of the Hindu Mahasabha, had been holding out to the Muslim leaders ever since the All-Parties Conference which was held on the 26th and 27th February, 1930 at Birla House, New Delhi, under the presidentship of Sir A. P. Patro, an undertaking for grant of Muslim demands within 24 hours of the grant of Dominion Status to India but the Muslim leaders would not agree to it. But now that Mahatma Gandhi granted and acceded to almost all the Muslim demands, even then the Muslim leaders have backed out and refused to support the demand of Dominion Status to India.

The above is either pitiful apologia or canting humbug. If Dr. Moonje is prepared to grant Moslem demands within 24 hours of the grant of Dominion Status, then obviously now was the time for him to play up. We were told some time back that although at the Calcutta convention Mr. Jinnah's then modest demands were turned down, the Hindu Sabha had made up their mind to concede 33 per cent. in the Central Legislature but that they were waiting for the settlement of the political question to spring their surprise. It is precisely this mentality that has been responsible among others, for the accentuation of the seriousness of the problem. Even a tyro must know that Government would not let the political settlement precede the communal and that they will exploit the latter to defeat the former with the willing assent, partly natural but largely unscrupulous, of Moslem communalists. Dr. Moonje's record has been one of a wobbler and he has been far from straightforward. He agrees today and repudiates to-morrow and he cannot expect to be taken seriously when it is stated that he would concede all Moslem demands within 24 hours of the advent of Dominion Status. Nor is it correct, as the Secretary, Hindu Sabha, Delhi, states that inspite of Gandhiji's acceptance of Moslem demands Moslems refused to support the demand for Dominion Status. As a matter of fact they made it perfectly clear that they were willing to support full Dominion Status. The mentality revealed in the communication quoted above reveals as if in a flash the confused background of a fundamental problem and it is time Gandhiji and Malaviyajee asserted themselves on the basis of what they think a suitable solution, for we have not the least doubt, Moonjes and Ujjal Singhs notwithstanding, the Hindu community will give them a blank cheque.

THE COMMUNAL DEADLOCK IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It will be an evil day for India, if the communal settlement is allowed to barter her long-yearned Freedom yet. Is the Punjab of those brave Sikhs not going to break the chains of the Motherland or will it by its petty haggling for special concessions and privileges permit to remain that artificial protection in the constitution—the Punjab of those patriotic band of born warriors which can defend the whole of Hindustan? Why should these indomitable Sikhs ever think of being overpowered by a Mahomedan majority representation in the Provincial Council? Or will not the second large community of India—the Mahomedans—of no less than seven crores, having now got all the imaginable safeguards and points of view, show a larger heart and compromise generously with the Sikhs in the Punjab and be brave friends—letting the Sikhs have their satisfaction? Can there be a truer representative of the "depressed" class, than one who has identified himself so sincerely and completely with the lowliest of the lowly, the poorest of the poor, the most depressed of the depressed—"the good Bapu" the great Mahatma. It should be Gandhi and not Ambedkar, who can be said to represent, speak and feel for the "depressed" class in the truest sense. And what is the claim of Dr. Moonje and his Mahasabhite group? What are they if not Hindus, and when will come such another—a nobler, a saintlier, more spiritual sould, a more perfect Hindu incarnate to bless this land in a true spirit of non-violence and truth, a sainthier son of Hindustan than this Mahatma Gandhi! Let us pray that a better reason and a more patriotic spirit will dawn upon these wranggling groups of the Indian delegates and the way to India's Freedom is soon paved. The opportunity if lost will cost heavy all alike and men who will stand between India and her Freedom to-day will go down to the posterity as the unblessed traitors of the Motherland. This is not the time to haggle and bargain for petty concessions and privileges for shibboletts of constitutional weightage and poundage, for percentages and decimal points of representations and rank communalism. This is the eternal moment when new histories of nations are made. This is the supreme hour, when men have closed up their rank spontaneously and gladly. This is the crucial time, when parties and groups have forgotten their labels and differences and stood united as one man against a common danger—have made a common cause. Nations of the world have displayed this phenomenon. England has done it—is doing it in national emergency. Will not India rise to the occasion? Will the militant Munjes and acid Ambedkars, the brave Sikhs and the big Mussalmans realise the momentous need of a spontaneous and magnanimous communal settlement and stand shoulder to shoulder with Mahatma Gandhi in making the unequivocal demand before England and the world for India's overdue Freedom, the priceless birthright of all nations and hers—why not? Will not patriotism be of sounder stuff?—Yours, etc.,

"THE SENTRY."

POSTAL DELAYS

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir.—Owing to heavy rain this year the post was irregular many a time. But the delay was never more than a day and hence no body felt the necessity of a complaint.

For the last five days from the 6th instant the carrying of postal bags is suspended owing to high floods to Tapti river. Although to ferry the river was dangerous people who had urgent business crossed the same via the bridge under construction. On the 9th instant the passenger came to Shripur by the ferry boats; and the travellers' motors which were detained in the dak bungalow were carried to the other side in the ferry boats. But the postal bags were neither taken out nor brought in. In the twentieth century, it is a pit ythat the post should be detained for five days owing to flood. Government charges late fee for letters and special rates for telegrams after scheduled time. Was it not their bounden duty to carry the post via the bridge under construction or some other railway route, e.g., from Mhen to Shirpur even at some special expense to Government? Who is responsible for the hardship and inconvenience caused to the poor riot for the negligence on the part of the postal authorities? The Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, Shirpur, wired this morning to the Post Master General complaining about this.—Yours, etc.,

KANIAYALAL RATANLAL,
Secretary,
Taluka Congress Committee,
Shirpur, West Khandesh.

"SAVE OUR GOLD"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Messrs. Wadia and Rao under the heading "Save Our Gold" published by you this morning, I shall be obliged if you allow me to correct a misapprehension. The last paragraph of their letter refers to the view expressed by me in connection with the proposal to have a free rupee. Lest there be any doubts regarding the exact terms in which I explained my view I shall quote from the report of my lecture published by you on the 6th instant. I observed that "This proposal to leave the rupee free means that the Currency Authority should cease to function "for some time." It should not impose upon the natural adjustment of the existing volume of the rupee currency with commodities including gold. This means that there should be no contraction or expansion of currency "for some time," and there should be no restriction on the import or export of gold. Unless you create such free conditions, the rupee cannot find its natural level in terms of gold, which we want to ascertain so that the future gold parity of the rupee may be fixed at that level in due course. "If more currency is demanded by the people" either to bring back the exported Indian capital or because of favourable trade balance, the time will arrive for the Government to issue notes against the receipt of gold at market rates. This will increase our gold reserve."

In a previous lecture published by you on 30th September, I had outlined in greater detail the manner in which the volume of currency may be increased under certain specified conditions if the rupee was left free. In normal times there are certain automatic legal arrangements by which the currency of a country can expand or contract. During the period that we may have a free rupee it will not be a normal period, and therefore the Currency Authority should not be free to do what it likes with the volume of currency during that period. It is a truism to say that the volume of currency should be determined by the needs of the country's trade and industry, but the public has a right to expect from those who advocate a free rupee an explanation of the manner in which the volume of currency will be so adjusted because the public is at the same time misled into the belief that the rupee may be down to its silver or paper value.

If your correspondents had taken the trouble to ascertain my view they would not have by implication attributed to me what they describe to be a "foolish" suggestion "that a particular volume of currency which was determined in the year of grace 1931 to maintain the 1sh. 6d. ratio, is to be regarded as sacrosanct".—Yours, etc.,

C. N. VAKIL.
University Professor of Economics.

Oct. 10.

PARSI SOCIAL VICE CASE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At the request of many of my friends and well wishers and out of respect to my deceased venerable father I address you as under to avoid any misunderstanding and shall feel obliged by your kindly giving a prominent place to the following disclaimer in your esteemed journal.

In the Parsee social vice case the name of the accused appears as Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil. He has no connection whatever with the family of the late veteran pleader, Mr. Sorabji Bezonji Vakil.—Yours, etc.

BEZONJI SORABJI BEZONJI VAKIL.

94/c Cumballa Hill.

MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Though Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's article on the "Medical Council Bill" is not complete, I would like to endorse what he has already said regarding the independence of the Indian Medical Council which the present bill will not safeguard. This bill should not be modelled on the General Medical Council of Great Britain which is a Trade Union admirably conducted to protect the interest of British qualified doctors. Here, in India, we should be at liberty to recognize any medical institution which we think is competent enough to issue degrees or diplomas. The General Medical Council of Great Britain great aim is to exclude foreign medical practitioners for obvious reasons. The only two foreign medical practitioners it recognises one those of Italy and Japan with which countries England has established a reciprocity in medical recognition. It is, therefore, not a question of efficiency which the G. M. C. aims, but one of facilities for trade. Why should India follow blindly the rules and regulations of the G. M. C.?

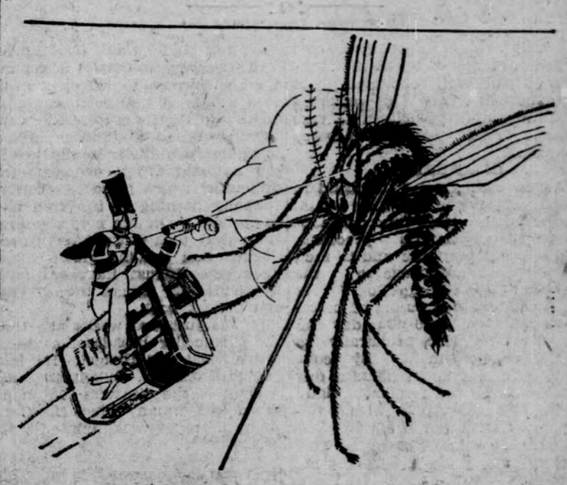
As it is, we people in India ape Britain enough in medical and other matters.

The Bombay Medical Union, for instance, of which Dr. Dadachanji is, I believe, a member, has framed its rules for admission exactly on the principles of the G. M. C.

A foreign graduate, however, eminent or respectable cannot become a member of the Bombay Medical Union. A member of the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons, and of similar Government Colleges in India, is not eligible for membership!

A surgeon like Sir William Wanless, for instance, is not eligible because he holds no British or Indian University qualifications. The whole thing is ridiculous. Why does the Bombay Medical Union imitate so closely the G. M. C.? If the Government of India's Medical Council Bill aims at the same thing they can easily point to the Bombay Medical Union as an instance to justify their rules. Will Dr. Dadachanji see to this?—Yours, etc.,

M.D., M.C.P. & S. etc.



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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY.

FIELD, FACTORY AND WORKSHOP.

:o:

(Continued from page 4).

for only so can we finally dispose of the arguments of those who are not so much concerned about the "normal course of economic life" as simply disinclined to take trouble or still worse, ill-disposed to Labour.

IN AMERICA.

A new case has just occurred in which working hours have been shortened in a large American factory with continuous processes, without any prejudice and in fact, with distinct advantage to the workers. The Kellogg Co., of Michigan, manufacturers of cereal foods, adopted the 6-hour day on December 1st, 1930, primarily to relieve unemployment. By continuing to operate 24 hours a day and replacing the former 3 daily shifts of 8 hours each with the present system of 4 shifts of 6-hours each the company is now able to employ about 20 per cent. more workers. The President of the company has compiled a full report dealing with all the factors entering into the question. He summarises the advantages of the reform which were only fully apparent after the change had been accomplished, as follows:

More leisure time for recreation, including opportunities for the cultivation of farms or gardens, or for education and culture:

Increased incentive to prepare for manayerial jobs, as the chanpe from 3 to 4 shifts makes necessary an additional full stag of managers, and other supervisory staff.

Less fatigue and, therefore, a more aggressive working force.

Opportunity for mothers who must support children to earn a living and yet have ample time at home for their families.

Less waste time due to concentration of work in a single period.

Decreased ost of living on account of being able to have all meals at home.

Greater assurance of a steady job due to the fact that the increase in the number of workers employed absorbs more of the city's workers, makes them earners and consumers and stabilises the local industrial situation.

WHAT ABOUT COMPANY?

"I hesitate," went on the President, "to stop here, for almost daily our employees are finding additional advantages in the plan." "But", he asks, "what of the company? Are its stockholders getting a square deal?" The reply is that the adfantages to the company are almost as great as to the workers. These include: "increased daily production from the plaint as an operating unit.

Elimination of meal periods, with their waste, and the expense of a large cafeteria.

Increased return from the capital invested in plant and machinery, owing to the increased rate of plant operation; opportunity for reorganizing the working force to rectify inequalities and fit all "pegs" in appropriate "holes".

Decreased overhead charges (the 10 cents per hundred pounds of production saved on direct labour means 25 additional cents saved on overhead charges, that is to say, on supervisory expenses, offices, etc.).

THE WAGE PROBLEM.

The wage propiem was solved as follows: "Our compaily made a study of what the daily wage should be for an employee to give him approximately the same purchasing power as he had had two years or so ago, when commodity prices were much higher. It was found that if we inreased the base rate of the employees 13½ per cent., their purchasing power would be, when operating 6 hours a day 6 days a week, approximately the same as it was in 1928. It was decided, therefore, that the minimum wage for a male employee should be dolls. 4 a day, this being the same rate we were paying when operating on the 8-hour basis—a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour or dolls. 4 for an 2-hour day.

"I am often asked," concides the President, "what disadvantages we have encountered in connection with the 6-hour day? To-date we have discovered no real disadvantages in the new system. In fact, the plan is endorsed by everyone concerned".

The firm will continue this new system, although it started it only as an expedient for the relief of unemployment.

"SCRAP THE ECONOMY BILL"

Mr. Henderson Speaks On His Policy

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Leader of the Opposition, spoke at Burnley in mail week.

Mr. Henderson, after reviewing the events which led to the resignation of the Labour Government, proceeded to deal with the decision to suspend the gold standard and the policy which the Government had pursued and was now pursuing to deal with the situation.

He could not, he said, pretend to think that the Government had been very successful in achieving the purpose for which it came into being. It had been said that their formation was to restore confidence abroad—confidence in our budgetary soundness, confidence in our national will to overcome the difficulties which faced us. Unfortunately nothing of the kind had happened. On the contrary ever since they took office foreign confidence had steadily grown less. Fear and distrust increased until it reached its climax towards the end of last week.

It was just two weeks ago that the Chancellor broadcast a statement about his Budget. He had quoted from Mr. Runciman an account of the disasters that happened in Germany when the German currency was inflated in 1923.

On Monday last we "went off the gold standard." And on that day the Chancellor spoke in a different tone. He said that as a result of what had happened there might be "some rise in the cost of imported goods," but a rise "not likely to be very large."

That was very different language from that which the Chancellor had used two weeks ago. He said the difference was explained by the fact that to-day our Budget has been balanced. But, pointed out Mr. Henderson, there was never any question of not balancing the Budget. The only difference between them was as to how that should be done. The truth was that the picture which the Chancellor and the other members of the present Government were painting two weeks ago was far too gloomy. There was not to-day and there never had been the slightest resemblance between our position and that of Germany in 1923.

In those speeches made by the Chancellor and his colleagues in recent weeks they had sought to stir the nation—to make them ready for the disagreeable measures they intended to propose. In so doing they created a bogy which had no real existence but which, unfortunately, terrified our foreign creditors far more than it terrified us.

"PANIC SPEECHES AND POLICY."

The same was true of the practical measures which the Government had proposed. The Economy Bill was designed to show our national resolve to make whatever sacrifices should be required. Unhappily, the measures proposed had been so handled that they had produced the most unfortunate results.

We were all familiar with the unrest among the teachers and in the fleet. No one who knew them could question the absolute loyalty to the State of both our teachers and our sailors. Any suggestion to the contrary was as mischievous as it was absurd. They had only acted as they did because they felt that the alleged principle of equality of sacrifice had been strained too far. He only spoke of this matter to make it plain how tremendously that unrest undermined the confidence of foreign nations which we were seeking to restore.

He repeated that the present Government, by allowing too great an element of panic to appear in their speeches and to dictate their policy, had not only failed to make things better than they were on August 24 but they must take responsibility for making them a good deal worse.

The Government had completely failed in the purpose for which they were formed. That purpose, according to their own declarations, was to keep us on the gold standard. They had not kept us on the gold standard. So far from that, we were off gold, and in the three weeks of futile efforts which the Government had made, we had incurred grievous costs which everyone must wish could have been avoided.

THE CONSERVATIVE ELECTION DRIVE.

And now, not content with total failure in their purpose, the Government seemed disposed to make things worse by plunging the country into the turmoil of a general election. He was amazed to think that the Conservatives could believe that it was right, at this critical juncture in our national affairs, to throw the country into the upheaval and controversy of an election contest. Surely, it was plain that, in the Conservatives' almost hysterical demand for this election, they had quickly lost their concern about the national emergency, and were thinking now of their party interest first, last, and all the time.

In his opinion the Government's present policy could not really help the country, but would, on the contrary, only continue to make things worse. If our unemployed should rise from 2,750,000 to 3,500,000, then all the sacrifices which the Government were now imposing to balance the Budget would be in vain. An eminent economist had said that the Chancellor's Budget might add as many as 400,000 to the number of the unemployed. If this estimate was approximately right, it meant that the Budget was already unbalanced before it passed the House of Commons. The Government seemed to have chosen those measures which would have the worst possible effect in increasing the number of the unemployed.

Further, the Government seemed to have no idea that anything beyond the Budget was required. The whole country was crying out for some constructive programme; for some programme of measures to meet the present emergency; to prevent its effects from getting worse, and to deal with the root causes from which it sprang.

"SCRAP THE ECONOMY BILL."

Mr. Henderson proceeded to sketch, in general outline, the kind of constructive programme which he thought the country needed. First, he would recommend the Government to abandan the ill-fated proposals of their Economy Bill. These proposals were not sacred. The Government had already made some concessions to those classes to whom the cuts were most unjust. Let them now recognise its total failure and let them scrap it altogether.

Secondly, he would recommend that the Government should see to it that the emergency powers they were going to take to protect our exchange position were adequate to the present situation and to any future situation that might arise. The present crisis had been precipitated by the financial operations of private bankers and other private individuals living here and abroad on our London market. It might be that each individual concerned, whether he were a banker or a simple investor, led with the best intentions, but the whole result was to create a movement that might have been a grave disaster to our public interest. Such operations ought to be subject at the moment of emergency to the most stringent forms of public control.

EMERGENCY FINANCIAL POWERS.

He believed we ought to have peranmently on our Statute-book legislation which gave us emergency powers of this description. It ought not to be necessary to summon Parliament and, when time might be very short, to rush through a bill after the crisis had arisen. Just as the Government had powers to deal with an industrial emergency on the ground that it might affect the welfare of the community as a whole, so they should have powers, no less wide and comprehensive, to deal with the financial emergency that might affect the life of the community incomparably more.

He hoped the Government was now taking, or would forthwith take, steps to ascertain what foreign securities were held by British nationals and to make sure that those securities were available to be used if it should be necessary to do so to protect our exchanges against any catastrophic fall. It was remembered how this was done to our great advantage during the war.

It was known that our foreign securities were still great in their amount. It was only three months since the Macmillan Commission on Industry and Finance concluded unanimously that the "creditor position of the country was immensely strong." If that were true, the strength of our position must be used in the public interest should the need arise.

CONTROL OVER THE BANKERS.

Next, he was sure that the country urgently required and would urgently demand some power of control over our banking system. The money system uas of fundamental importance. So far this money and this credit system had been chiefly managed by the banks. And that mere fact placed in the hands of the bankers a power which should belong to no one without public responsibility of the clearest kind. The broad and simple point was that the life of the community, and, indeed, in great measure the life of the world, was under their control. in their own interest as well as in the interest of the nation as a whole, it was vital that some new arrangement should be made. A power of that kind must be linked to public responsibility and placed under some measure of public control.

There was another step which the Government should take without delay. It was to create machinery to prevent profiteering. We must expect for some time a period of fluctuating and, it might be, rising prices. There were sure to be attempts to exploit these rising prices by overcharging the public. Such unpatriotic action should be dealt with by vigorous means. Mr. Snowden said in general terms the other day that something of that kind would be done, but he (Mr. Henderson) was sorry to hear Mr. Baldwin tell the House of Commons that the Consumers' Council Bill, which the late Government prepared, would not be passed into law. The late Government had devoted many weeks of Parliamentary time to that measure. It contained the minimum machinery that was required: and it would be serious indeed if, in this emergency, the Government could not forthwith give us something as effective as that which was believed to be required in ordinary times.

TARIFFS NO AID IN RECONSTRUCTION.

With regard to British industry the drastic reconstruction of our economic life as a nation was a necessary complement to whatever policy, national or international, we might have. Tariffs would not help us here. They artificially raised the cost of living, enriched private interests at the expense of the workers, and did nothing to stimulate private capitalists to better organisation.

Our objective should rather be to bring our main industries and services as speedily as possible under public ownership or control, and develop them under specially constituted public corporations or co-operative organisations operating in the national interest.

And we should spare no effort to restore prosperity to British agriculture. We had an unrivalled home market and should be capable of supplying a much greater proportion of its requirements. This could be achieved by sustained and well-directed effort. A good start was made by the late Labour Government and plans were in hand for a further great step forward.

In the international sphere there were three main lines of action which in his opinion must be pursued. The first was to end the state of economic war into which the world was falling. It must be frankly recognised, and we must get other nations to recognise, that international trade was in the interests of us all; that the trade barriers which existed had damaged those who made them as well as those against whom they were directed, and that the reduction of those barriers was urgently required. It had been well said that in the economic armoury every weapon was a boomerang: if you defeated an enemy you destroyed a customer. That was what nations had been trying to do, to the great loss of all. We must end that folly and must seek agreement for international economic co-operation instead of economic war.

RAISING THE LEVEL OF WORLD PRICES.

Second, we must find some means to make nations start to lend again. We must recognise that at the present moment the credit system of the world had broken down. We must recognise that with the credit system the gold standard system which underlay it had broken down because three-quarters of the gold of the world had been absorbed by a handful of nations. He believed, therefore, that the time had come when we ought to summon a world financial conference, or what the Macmillan Committee called "a conference for the restoration of international trade."

The purpose of the conference would be to deal with the breakdown of our credit and gold standard system. They would, no doubt, have to consider the grave problem of reparations and war debts, on which, from the earliest days, the Labour Party had always made a most determined stand. It would now, no doubt, also have to consider the question of some new international standard of money values by which international trade could be conducted, but its fundamental purpose and that to which all its various efforts would be directed would be to find some means to mobilise international lending in order to raise the level of world-prices.

DISARMAMENT.

Mr. Henderson's third point was that every measure that could be taken to promote peace among the nations was now a direct contribution towards ending the slump by which the world was cursed. For that reason he welcomed Signor Grandi's proposal at Geneva for an armament truce, and he hoped the British Delegation would give it not only their warm approval but also their vigorous support. He would like to see our Government put forward bold proposals for disarmament for the Conference next year. He would like to see them use their whole influence and power, backed by the authority of the League of Nations, to create throughout the world a feeling of renewed confidence and solidarity.

SALARIED EMPLOYES

The Secretaries of the Salaried Employees' Conference write:—

We have prepared the Report of the last Conference. Among other things the report says that though the attendance at the Conference was not very satisfactory the bulk of the Bombay Salaried Employees present showed the necessity of a strong organisation for safeguarding their interests. The report adds: "Though in this city we have over 50 thousand clerks and other office-going people, even when taking a broad view, not even one-tenth of them are the members of the different small unions they have in the city. These unions that stand for a particular trade, line or profession, like the Clerks' Union, Bank Employees' Union, Shorthand Writers' Association, etc., cannot and will not be able to do anything substantial for their constituents. Past history has shown us bitter lessons in this connection. Therefore, the necessity of a strong all-embracing institution is very keenly felt." Tracing the history of the Conference, the Report says: "The Conference was indeed a historic session inasmuch as it met after 12 years. Mr. Joseph Bennie, who was elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, was unable to attend the Conference in person; Mr. K.C. Desai who officiated for him rightly observed in his speech that "Mr. Bennie being a salaried employee himself and not his own master was unable to attend," but sent a stirring speech which was read to the delegates by Mr. Desai." The Conference passed many resolutions and it is now upto the salaried employees to see that they carry them out to the last letter. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was at that time in Bombay was present in the hall and the delegates had the opportunity of hearing him for a short time. Among the many resolutions which the Conference passed, was one advocating the formation of a strong Salaried Employees' Association. The Committee, which was appointed for that purpose, has now finished its task. The Unemployment Inquiry Committee, which was also appointed at the Conference is busy with its report. It is expected that they will finish their labours by the 15th of November at the latest. The Honorary Treasurer is preparing a statement of accounts of the Conference which when ready will be released for publication.

It is hoped that all salaried employees will keep up the same spirit and energy which they displayed at the Conference and will make the organisation a powerful one and will not allow it to remain as a dead-weight on the shoulders of poor salaried employees.

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8 CONGRESSMEN JAILED

Itwari Rioting Case

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, October 17.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Izuddin Ahmed, City Magistrate in the Itwari rioting case in which 12 accused including 8 Congressmen stood charged under Section 332 and 147 forming an unlawful assembly and obstructing public officer in discharge of his duties. Pannalal, ex-Captain of Congress volunteers Bholasing and four others were sentenced to two years' rigorous each and the remaining 6 accused to one years' rigorous.

The police alleged that the accused assaulted a constable on duty while the latter was arresting one Acut who was riding on bicycle without lamp.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson dined with the Members of the Club of Western India on Saturday the 17th instant.

"EFFACE THOSE OBSCENE IMAGES"

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj At Puri

(From A Correspondent.)

PURI, October 17.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and party arrived here on the 16th instant.

In the evening Sethji addressed a public meeting and dwelt at length upon the fundamental rights of citizens as enunciated by the Congress.

THOSE OBSCURE IMAGES.

Concluding, Sethji gave warning to citizens of Puri to soon efface the obscene images found in the sacred Jaganath Temple. They are a slur upon Hindus religion and culture and by December they must be effaced, otherwise I would advise the Hindu public to resort to Satyagraha for their effacement. All Puri temples should be thrown open to all Hindus including so-called Untouchables by December."

He took the sense of the audience for the effacement of the obscene images and all voted for it.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SPECULATIVE DEMAND AND TRADE BUYING.

Sentiment Bullish.

Bombay, Oct. 17.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 5 points on speculators buying. Prices advanced further on the strength of Wall Street and trade buying. The sentiment is inclined towards higher prices. The market closed at a rise of 21 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 6.50 c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 19 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 17 points to 6.27 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points with buying orders from Bombay. As soon as the demand was supplied prices declined in sympathy with Egyptian Cotton on heavy selling from Alexandria. The market closed quiet at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 1 point to 4.78 d per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 1 point to a rise of 5 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

The feeling of hopefulness, which followed President Hoover's credit proposals, was strengthened by news of provisional agreements reached at the New Orleans Conference between Farm Board members and Southern bankers. Under the plan about 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 bales would be held until the end of the season unless the price in the meantime exceeded 12.50 cents.

The improvement in prices was checked by Southern hedging and the tendency to buy only on a scale-down.

Early in the week the weather was less favourable with showers and heavy rains in the Western portion of the Belt, but conditions later appeared to be improving.

There were indications of a broadening Commission House interest. The investment potentialities of cotton are being more widely discussed, but increased confidence in the ultimate values is coupled with the uncertainty as to whether the increasing available supplies can be absorbed at advancing prices.

Houses with Far Eastern connections are believed to have bought heavily. Meanwhile, local traders are closely watching the situation in Manchuria.

Sterling Dollar cross rate was 3.88¾.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 6.44+23
Lowest 6.24+03
N. Y. January Highest 6.55 (11.50 a.m.)
Lowest 6.35 (11.07 a.m.)

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

"Continued indications world preferring commodities particularly cotton to currencies."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: "New York cables, weeks sales print cloth over fifty million yards.

New York:—"Cotton reflects firmer stock market. Light hedging. Sentiment less bearish.

New York.:—"Believe worlds economic conditions improving gradually. England reports good trade Far East result increased value silver. Foreign domestic mills heavy buyers cotton. Recommend purchase cotton grains fair recessions.

Messrs. Patel Brothers, have received the folowing cables:

9 a. m.:—Memphis cables:—Light rains in South Texas. Weather much colder.

11.-30 a.m.:—Liverpool: Scattered buying meeting hedging at the advance.

11.39 a.m.:—New York Cables: "Textiles much better business, prices stiffer. Cotton steady, absence of heavy hedging; better Stocks market. Sentiment more friendly; doubt important nearby move. Would buy on weakness."

5.55 p. m.:—"Short covering, some bull buying, limited amount of hedge selling."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
17-10-31	2563000	3620000
Receipts yesterday		
17-10-31	42000	53000
Exports to date		
17-10-31	1138000	1828000
Stock at Ports		
16-10-31	4062000	3183000
Stock at Interior Town		
16-10-31	1349000	1226000
Stock at Liverpool		
16-10-31	723000	725000
Visible Supply		
16-10-31	6893000	6113000
Quantity in Sight		
16-10-31	3953000	4924000
Quantity out of Sight		
16-10-31	2275000	1916000

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 19.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 25/32 Oct. Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Dec. Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32. Oct. to Dec.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 351
Banks Selling T T 350
Banks Buying T T 346.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 635.
Banks buying D D 752.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 162.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 90 1|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 114 1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York London 3.83 17th inst.
Shanghai London 1|8 1|8 19th inst.
Japan London 2|6 1|2 17th inst.
London Paris 98.00 17th inst.
London Belgium 27.50 17th instant.
London Switzerland 10.50 17th inst.
London Italy 74.75 17th inst.
Tone of sterling exchange.—Firm.
Gold £5-6-11 16th inst. £5-6-11 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 3|8 16th inst., 17 9|16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 9|16 16th inst., 17 3|4 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1|8 16th inst., 30 1|4 17th inst.
London discounts 3 Mos 5 25|32 p.c. 16th inst., 5 25|32 p.c. 17th inst.
London discounts 6 Mos 6 5|16 p.c. 16th inst., 6 5|16 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 4 1|2 per cent 3 Mos 5 1|2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

STRENGTH and VITALITY

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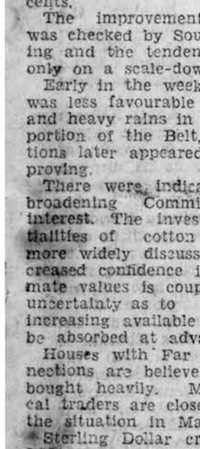

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No. 2 Iron Jelloids for men and women and No. 2A special for men only, are obtainable from all chemists.

A 14 days' trial package Re. 1/-. Full size bottle (40 days) Rs 3/12/-.

B. C.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 19.

In sympathy with firmer advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 176/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 177/8 on scattered buying. At this level there was some profits taking which depressed prices to Rs. 176/8 but again improved to Rs. 177/- on steady demand.

The second estimate of the acreage received this noon showing a reduction of 4 per cent. failed influence the course of prices and the market ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 176/12.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 10 points as expected. Our market again improved on buying by expert houses on better Liverpool cables. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach A/M 177/4
Oomra D/J 156
Bengal D/J 135/4

The Bombay cotton market will remain closed on Tuesday owing to Dasera holiday.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Oct.	94.40+1.70
January	99.80+1.40
April	100.10+1.60

READY COTTON SALES.

October 21.

102	Viram Ladha	Akola	157
50	Chatarbhuj Vaghji	Botad	28 off
207	Gokak Mill	Datiya	147
100	Bombay & Co.	Hapur	147
100	Volkart Bros.	Deroi	177
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Chandur	153½
300	Colaba Land	Khamgaon	162
100	Volkart Bros	Dhamangaon	161
197	P R Vakharia	Karwan	177½
300	P R Vakharia	Hansi 11 on to Bengal	
100	Currimbhai Muttra	10 on to Bengal	
100	Gokak Mill	Narwana	145

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 419 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil ready Rs. 18 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 103 per ton.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department 15th October 1931.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation	1,58,73,23
Reserve	
Coin and Bullion	
Silver coin in India	1,25,08,04
Gold bullion in India	4,28,83
Silver bullion in India	6,41,24
In transit between India, England and H. M.'s Dominions—	
Silver bullion—	
Securities (purchase price)	
In India	21,95,15
In England	
Internal Bills of Exchange	1,00,00

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Castorseeds delivery May, opening Rs. 32|4, highest Rs. 32|10|6; lowest Rs. 32|3|-; closing Rs. 32|7|6.

Groundnut seeds delivery February, opening Rs. 32|3; highest Rs. 32|6; lowest Rs. 32|3; closing Rs. 32|3.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Receipts into Bombay.—

	Since 1st September in full-pressed bales 17-10-31	This year
Khandesh		916
Central India		3217
Barsi and Nagar	105	929
Hyderabad-Gaorani		265
Berar	171	4573
Central Provinces	282	2278
Total Oomras	558	12178
Bholera		1691
N. W. Provinces		328
Rajputana	70	566
Sind-Punjab	125	3796
Broach		4165
Coompta and Dharwar	112	1322
Westerns-Northerns	276	1006
Cocoanada		2
Tinnevelly and Cachodia		283
Persian		269
American		10930
Egyptian and African		12551
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		53
Total	1141	49345

Exports from Bombay.—

	1st Sept to 15th Oct. in full-pressed bales. 17-10-31	this year
Europe		30721
Japan and China	700	93866
Coast Ports	55	5832
Up-country by Rail		15064
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		9333
Total	755	154816

STOCKS & SHARES.

RATHER STEADY TONE.

Scattered Business.

Bombay, Oct 19.

The Share Market ruled rather steady, but prices were irregular, owing to scattered business. At the opening, there was some nervousness owing to less favourable political news from London, but before prices decline, the firm tone exhibited by the cotton market influenced some speculative buying. The chief center of activity was New Great and Century Mills. These shares were favoured by speculative buying which ruled firm, compared to other scripts. Bombay Dyeing was quiet at Rs. 673|2. Fazul shares closed at Rs. 316|4. Bombay Burma shares ruled steady at Rs. 337, Tata Steel ordinary closed at Rs. 28|2. The ad-interim dividend of one rupee on Indian Bleachings put up prices to Rs. 140.

Government Securities ruled easy. Messrs. Forbes & Lund in their report dated October 17, state as under:—

A 10 per cent. yield is obtainable to-day on some of the short-dated Indian Sterling loans and one cannot come to much harm buying these, but on the other hand, the Indian Rupee loans, despite the heavy fall which has taken place during the past month or so, are still priced to give a yield of about 7 per cent. This is not sufficient and we look for prices to go still lower. The 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 , and 3-1|2 per cent. Paper have been kept artificially high by bear covering following the decision of the local Stock Exchange to forbid forward transactions after the 16th instant. With this support now withdrawn, we look for the prices of these two issues to decline to a level which will give a higher yield than that obtainable on short-dated issues. It should not be forgotten that when the Rupee was last linked to Sterling, while the latter was divorced from gold, the 5 per cent. loan 1945|55 went below Rs. 80 and India's finances were then in much better shape than they now are.

We have suggested a purchase of fixed interest bearing securities to give a yield of 10 per cent., but those who do so must realise that when and if, at some future date, their true yield is only 5 per cent. then their capital, if realised, will be worth only 50 per cent. of its present-day value.

We emphasise that there is now no absolute safety in gilt-edged securities and where safety is sought, we advise an investment in first class public utility concerns such as electric lighting, power and tramway companies and in particular the ordinary shares of railway companies. Such companies have tangible assets which will increase in value as the purchasing power of money declines and which will be able to raise their charges for services rendered as the cost of living increases, so paying larger dividends to their equity stock holders.

It will, however, be a question of time before such charges are raised, dividends are increased and share values improve and meanwhile safety of capital will be found in the ordinary shares of sound industrial concerns.

Our advice to clients is to invest their capital in the ordinary shares of well-established industrial concerns manufacturing goods for consumption primarily in India.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 675 71 73.
Century 203 200 2 1 6.
Colaba 72.
Crescent 51-14.
Fazul 317 13 16.
Indore 307.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 285.
New Great 123 21 27.
Pearl 176 73 78.
Simplex 50 51.
Swadeshi 221.
Burma 337 35 37.
Hydro x 5-10 5.
Tram 100 100-5.
Deff. 331.
Ord. 28-6 27-8 28-4 28-2.
Bundi 13-14 14-6.
Indian 173 69 71 70 71-71.

MILLS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	673-2
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	206-4
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	287-8
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Cdescent	51-14
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	316-4
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	81-4
1000 Hindustan	1180
100 Indore-Malwa	307-8
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	7-8
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	112-8
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-3
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	300
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	127-8
100 New City	43-12
250 Pagani	92-8
250 Pearl	178-2
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1515
250 Simplex	51-4
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	221-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1160
1000 Western	557-8xd

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	65
500 Imperial	842-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	203-12
100-50 India	70
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	171-14
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	562-8
100 Katni	152-8
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahabad	167-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	6-12
15 New India	14-14
200-100 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	581-4
50 Bom. Tram. P.	60-4
50 Bombay. Tram	100-5
100 Tata Hydro P	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	105 xd
1000 Tata Power P	1065
1000 Tata Powed	343-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	658-12
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	558-12

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P	47-8
30 Tata Steel D.	331-4
75 Tata Steel	28-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125 Bombay Burma Old	337-8
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	140
15 Scindia	6-3-0
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	51-8-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	90-4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bengal Superfine	144
Bengal Fine	139
Bengal F.G.	134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134
Wardha-Hingt Fine	137
Nagpur Savner Fine	139
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	161
Amraoti Fine	159
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	159
Mulkapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	145
Nandee Purna F.G.G.S.	163
Jalna Sailu „	153
Paibhani „	160
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Ujjain-Shujaulpur Fine	160
Broach Fine	174 75
Broach F.G.	166 68
Cambodia	236 46
Miraj Sangli	196 201
Compta Good	206 11
Jinia	256 64
Busoga	278 71

NAVA DURGA CELEBRATIONS IN VILEPARLE

Youth League Council's Election

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE-PARLE, Oct. 16.

The election of the Managing Council of the Vile-Parle Youth League for the year 1931-32, is now over. Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt is elected President, with Sjts. V.V. Mehta and Nadkarni, as Joint-Secretaries.

The new Managing Council has again appointed Sub-Committees to carry on the work of the League. During the Gandhi Week some of the members actively helped the local Congress Committee. In fact, the Youth League and the Congress Committee are working hand-in-hand, for the last three years, and it is expected that the same work will be carried on with Sjt. Bhatt in the chair, who is also the President of the local and Distt. Congress Committees.

PROF. KAMAT'S PERFORMANCES.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the Nava Durga Week, and the Committee had invited Prof. Kamat, Dadarkar and Sjt. Pathare, to perform some mimicry exhibitions. In spite of the inclement weather, the hall of the Rashtriya School was packed to its capacity. The function began after the Arati and Song-offerings were over and lasted for over two hours. The audience was treated with many comic imitations which created laughter alround. But the performance that was appreciated the most by the audience was the one by Prof. Kamat of playing the Sitar without the instruments.

NAVA DURGA CELEBRATION.

Kavi Lalit, made his appearance on Vile-Parle platform after the gap of some two years, the occasion being the Nava Durga celebrations. Kavi Lalit gave some song hits with 'manjira' and sang two of the poems of Sjt. Meghani.

Sjt. Badheka, a Sanskrit scholar, opened with his own poem, on "Gandhiji," and said that the occasion was one to sing the song of "Shakti" (Prowess) only. He regretted that the real meaning of the word "Shakti" was much the audience with folk-songs inmisunderstood. He also treated terspersed in the lecture.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLONISATION SCHEME.

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

Mr. E.T. McCluskie, M.L.C. Bengal, in the course of a statement to the Press on the scheme of colonisation for the Anglo-Indians states:—

According to the Simon Commission Report (Vol. 1), Anglo-Indians are being squeezed out of services they helped to build, and in which they have been employed since the days of the East India Company. This is due to the increasing competition of the Indians and the pressure in the Legislatures that Indians proper should be employed to fill in the appointments.

As the unemployment in the community is very great, its leaders have been exploring fresh avenues for the young men of the community. The only avenue open is "the Back to Land" idea. The first element necessary for the success of any scheme is self-confidence and self-help. In the Anglo-Indian community that has only to be brought out. It is determined to succeed, specially as Government, to whom the community has been loyal since the days of the Company, gives only lip-sympathy.

4,000 READY TO JOIN CO-OP. SOCIETY.

The scheme was started since March last and since then good deal of literature on it has been issued, and over 60 centres were opened all over India. Without land being definitely secured, there are over 4,000 members ready to join the Co-operative Society and nearly Rs. 4,00,000 have been collected. In all Rs. 5,00,000 are necessary for the scheme. A few experts will be invited from various advanced European countries to teach the advanced methods of agriculture to the young men and a part of the amount will be laid aside to educate the young men of the community in the local agricultural colleges. The purpose of the scheme is not to compete with Indian agriculturist, but to help him to produce better material by better method and implements.

The scheme should be concentrated at one place. Therefore, about one lakh acres of land have been secured in Pendra Road, 63 miles from Bilaspur, at Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per acre premium, for the Forest products on the land and a rental of As. 4 per acre per year. I now definitely require the number of Anglo-Indians who will buy up holdings, the number who will work on the land at their own expense and the number who will require help and other particulars.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931.

"Your Sons Shall Be Free"

CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER FOR INDIAN SWARAJ.

Begum Shah Nawaz And Pt. Malaviya Plead For Fellowship Of Faiths.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 19.

How Indians look upon Christianity was expounded this evening at Guild House by Pandit Malaviya and Begum Shah Nawaz as representing the Hindu and the Muslim faiths before a gathering of Christian missionaries and other laymen.

As the two visitors staged on the entrance, a Church Minister received them and the reception was followed by a large congregational service beginning with the hymn:—

"All People that on Earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with a cheerful voice,
Him to serve with fear,
His Praise for to tell,
Come ye before Him and rejoice,
"Oh enter then His gates to praise
Approach with joy His Courts unto praise loud
And bless His name always
For it is seemly so to do".

WELCOME TO BEGUM AND PANDIT.

Sir Francis Younghusband who has been taking a deep interest in the Indian questions other than merely political, welcomed the Muslim lady and the Pandit of Prayag is very choice language. Referring to the Begum Sahiba he said that she hardly needed any introduction, as she had become well-known to the British public ever since she attended the first Round Table Conference.

Respectfully bowing to Pandit Malaviya, Sir Francis said:: "You are one of the most learned Hindus in India. You are also the founder and president of the Hindu University, you have conferred on us a very special privilege by giving us an opportunity to listen to your appreciation of Christianity as a learned Pandit."

HOW MUSLIMS VIEW CHRISTIANITY.

Begum Shah Nawaz in the graceful manner typical of an Indian lady who has cast aside the purdah, in very fluent language said:—

"We the Indian followers of Guru Nanak and Buddha, who have worked for centuries for the fellowship of man, have great pleasure to speak to you. My best thanks are to the fellow-ship for giving me this opportunity in its mission of trying and bringing about unity and world co-operation, which is the prime need of the moment.

"For me as a Muslim to talk of Christianity and Christ is very sacred indeed. I look upon Christ as a spirit of God sent by him for the salvation of humanity. Christ in his teaching talks of perfection as our Heavenly Father is perfect, and we as human beings must try and achieve perfection in the service of humanity. We have to seek for His love whether in darkness or in light. We must look for it, because it is dearer to us than our own relatives.

"Goodness is one, and God also is one. And through goodness, we shall all reach God because the goal of all religions is the same, that of seeing the road to the Creator. Christ was perfection personified, and we Muslims look upon him as a great apostle of God who showed as the road to Truth. Let us try hand in hand to work for that noble ideal of fellowship and union between east and west.

Let me beg of you to clasp each other's hands as Christ and other great religious leaders have taught us to do.

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITH.

Pandit Malaviya thanked the congregation for the opportunity given to him to meet them. It was a great privilege to see brothers and sisters assembled to concentrate effort for some time in search of God which to him was life's greatest joy.

"We have the beautiful life of Jesus Christ as an Eternally Shining Lamp to guide us in the midst of our thorny path: Man never needed religion more than he needs it to-day.

When men are seeking relief in tariffs and unemployment dole cuts, etc., when humanity is passing through a severe crisis and when the whole of Europe is suffering, what a great source of comfort and relief it is to know that our fate lies in religion! And what are the causes of the world going wrong? To me, the main cause is that at the bottom we have a wrong policy guiding our lives and activities. It is our failure to practise the precepts that we admire and we preach. You have the League of Nations, international conferences and disarmament meetings. What earthly use are they, though in a way they are good? What is needed most for the success of all these good efforts is an understanding of the position, the realisation of our relation with one another.

JOINT CRUSADE FOR GOODWILL.

The supreme need to-day is an international arrangement for a fellowship of faiths between nation and nation.

I venture to think that if one-tenth of the money spent on armaments is spent in preaching essence of religions the condition of affairs of the world would be entirely different from what it is to-day.

We must appeal and work for a more concentrated effort for a real understanding of God who exists as one God for all races, for all communities and for all religions. If we act with that knowledge and conviction, we would be really very happy.

Christianity is a great and well-organised power exercising a most potent influence in the world, and if only we all representing different faiths pursue the search of peace and honour and goodwill among the nations, how nearer we will be to God than before.

The Minister asked the congregation to pray specially for India, to make her free, happy and contented, so that spiritually she may become worthy of her past. Then he said: "As children of one Father let us pray to the merciful Father to give the spirit of wisdom and understanding to our rulers."

The congregation concluded with the following hymn:—

Lands of the East, awake soon,
Shall your sons be free.
The sleep of ages break
And rise to liberty?
On your Far hills, long, cold and grey,
Has dawned the ever-lasting day.

FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Indian Week-End In London

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 19.

The next week-end will be an Indian week-end under the auspices of the Fellowship of Faiths, and there will be held Muslim, Hindu and Buddhist services in different places. As the organisers look upon Pandit Malaviya as a representative of the Hindu religion, they have invited him to occupy the pulpit for the Hindu service.

The programme includes performances of Tagore's "Chitra", the farewell curse with the assistance of an English cast preceded by "Anand Maatha," a Bengali play by as all-Indian cast.

Sir Francis Younghusband has invited Pandit Malaviya to a reception following next Sunday with the object of giving an opportunity for eminent scientists like Sir Oliver Lodge to meet him.

NO CONFIDENCE IN DR. AMBEDKAR

Our Interests Safe In Gandhiji's Hands

POONA "DEPRESSED CLASSES" MEETING

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 17.

A largely attended meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on the Municipal School Ground Nana's Peth when Mr. K. K. Sakat presided.

The proceedings of the meeting began with a National Song. Then Mr. Rajbhoj addressing the meeting condemned the behaviour of the Mahars at D. C. Mission Meeting. He further asked the audience not to hastily condemn the attitude of Mahatma towards Dr. Ambedkar. He then stated that Dr. Ambedkar was not the representative of the Depressed Classes but he is only nominated by Government Mahatmaji was the only touchable who has served the cause of untouchables well he added.

Mr. Sakat who presided said that those who wanted to support Dr. Ambedkar and condemn Mahatma Gandhi had failed hopelessly.

NATION'S ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Shankarrao Patil moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Depressed Classes of Poona strongly resents the attitude displayed by Dr. Ambedkar and declares that he is not their duly elected representative. The meeting further express full confidence in Mahatma Gandhi and is of the opinion that their interest are quite safe in that one representative of the nation."

Mr. Patil while moving the resolution said the Depressed Classes from Bombay have also expressed no-confidence in Doctor Ambedkar.

The resolution was supported by Mr. Karande and passed unanimously.

R. T. C. BOUND TO FAIL

Bhandara District Stands By Congress

(From A Correspondent.)
GONDIA, October 17.

The sixth session of the Bhandara District Political Conference took place at Gondia under the Presidentship of Pandit Sundarlalji on the 15th and 16th instant.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee in a brief speech welcomed the delegates and described the heroic part that Bhandara District played in the last struggle of Independence.

Pundit Sundarlalji in his inspiring presidential address exhorted the audience not to slacken their zeal in the constructive programme of the Congress. He said, "India is going to get nothing from the Round Table Conference. Freedom cannot be achieved through constitutional means and particularly when Government is not playing its game. Mahatmaji offered British Government an opportunity but it has failed to utilise it. The Round Table is bound to fail and the next non-violent battle for freedom will be more extensive and intensive. He exhorted the audience to be prepared for the next struggle and laid great emphasis on non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity, khaddar and abolition of untouchability."

The conference passed a number of resolutions declaring its faith in the Congress programme and expressing confidence in the leadership of Mahatmaji.

"UNITED INDIA'S" SUPPORT TO CONGRESS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 19.

"United India", a monthly journal which celebrates its 11th anniversary reaffirms the stand taken up by the Congress on the communal question. It is against any reservation of seats or any qualification of the demand for complete political independence. Besides carrying, on political propaganda, it will agitate for the closure of the "Thana" at 41 Cromwell Road the abolition of the High Commissoiner, Indian Students Department which is used mainly, it says, for political control over youngmen, for winding up the students' advisors (Thanadars) at Cambridge and Oxford and other university centres, for the withdrawal of all Government support, open or secret from the Kotwali—112, Gower Street—Students' Hostel; the restriction of the influence of Lord Headley and his ultra-Imperial association at Woking Mosque to matters purely Islamic.

HELPING PASS-PORT OFFICE.

According to "United India", a certain gentleman recently called on a Punjabi student, Mr. Puri, asking him if he could help the pass-port office in finding out the address of a certain individual from Madras. He said "Only recently he has arrived. He did not report his proper address. We are afraid he may be getting mixed up with some of the hot-headed fellows here. They come to grief afterwards and then lead a dog's life.

The paper is inclined to think that there is more in the incident than meets the eye.

ONE MORE MILL SIGNS CONGRESS PLEDGE

Sjt. Rajagopalachariars' Appeal

The following are the important clauses of the Congress agreement signed by the Madura Mills Co. Ltd.

That a Board of Directors will be constituted at once and that not less than 60 per cent. of the Directors will be Indians. We undertake to have such a Board constituted at the next Shareholders' meeting specially convened for the purpose.

Neither the partners of the Managing Firm nor the Firm itself are in any way interested in the import trade of foreign yarn or foreign piece-goods. Recruitment of staff will be restricted to Indians except for special reasons.

As far as possible we shall pass our Insurance, Banking, and Shipping business to Indian Companies, Indian Bankers and Indian Steamship Companies.

We shall not make use of any kind of foreign yarn or foreign silk or artificial silk or thread or yarn made in Mills on the Boycott List.

We shall not bleach or dye any yarn or cloth that is foreign or produced in Mills that are on the Boycott List. We undertake not to produce or deal in any yarn above 10c and below 20c for consumption of weavers in this country.

Reporting the above agreement, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar draws pointed attention to the clause where the Mill agrees to abstain from spinning and yarn between 10C and 20C. This condition protects the Khadi industry against spurious imitation.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar appeals to the weavers to give up taking mill yarns below 20s so that Khaddar industry may develop unhampered, and the public to give up the taste for fine counts and wear Khadi.

Workers Condemn Lalji Pendse's Arrest

Mass meetings of mill workers were held on Saturday and Sunday last at Delisle Road and Lalbaug to protest against the arrest of Mr. Lalji Pendse, a member of the Girni Kamgar Union, when Mr. Kandalkar presided.

The President in the course of his speech said that Mr. Lalji Pendse's recent arrest was the direct attack on the activities of the Union.

Messrs. Mhapanker Gaikwad and Dr. Gavande also spoke on Mr. Lalji Pendse's arrest and a resolution condemning the attitude of the Government was unanimously passed.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Period Of Anxiety And Trouble Ahead

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

"We are in the grip of a severe trade depression, highly increased taxation and general economic unsettlement. The economic and political crises of other countries have further accentuated the situation", declared Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association at the quarterly general meeting of the Association held this evening.

Seth Chamanlal said that from a rough estimate of the position of the local mills, it appeared that in spite of some mills having put up new and improved machinery to reduce production costs and increase working efficiency, the profits had been greatly reduced in 1930 as compared with position in 1929 though great assistance had been rendered by the national movement and the strong boycott of last year.

"Looking to the present market conditions", he said, "I am led to believe that in the year 1931 we will have to face a further downward tendency. The lower prices of cotton during the last few months have also adversely affected the position of the local mills which generally cover their stocks in season. The latter half of the current year therefore will be a period of anxiety and trouble like the latter half of last year. Market conditions are very unsteady in spite of very considerable falling off of imports of piecegoods and yarns".

Concluding the speaker said that the question of housing accommodation for workmen was being carefully investigated by the Committee of the Association at present.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS

Protest Against Increased Taxation

The following is an extract of the speech delivered by Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President, Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association, at the quarterly general meeting held on Saturday the 17th instant:—

We are in the grip of severe trade depression, highly increased taxation, economic unsettlement and critical political situation. The industrial, political and economic firmament appears to be overcast with gloomy forebodings. Though the Government has tried to effect retrenchment in certain directions, the position is not going to improve till substantial reductions are made in the Military and Civil expenses. When the limit of taxation has exceeded all bounds drastic retrenchment in Military and Civil expenditure is the only safety valve for Government to balance their budget.

PURCHASING POWER REDUCED.

Government has declared further additional taxation on our industry by an increase in income tax and supertax and by the levy of duties on machinery, cotton, dyes and mill-stores, which are consumed in very large quantities in industrial concerns. What little relief is afforded to our industry by way of import duties on cotton piecegoods is being nullified by such taxation and the linking of the Rupee with Sterling. It is an undisputed fact that the purchasing power of the people has been irretrievably reduced, and this will particularly affect the position of trade and industry in the country. Postal charges are proposed to be enhanced by 50 per cent, and the poor man's salt, which came in the forefront in the national struggle of the last year, is being put under an additional surcharge instead of being immuned from the tax. The limit of taxable income has been reduced to Rs. 1000|- with sudden increase in income tax and super-tax. Such sweeping and all-round enhancement of taxation from all sides will not only crush the people and the industries of the country but will put Government in a tight position of utter helplessness.

MARKET UNSTEADY.

The market conditions are very unsteady in spite of a very considerable falling off of imports of piece-goods and yarns. Imports of cotton manufactures and yarn which were valued at Rs. 63 crores 24 lacs in 1928-29 were reduced to Rs. 59 crores 43 lacs in 1929-30 and these were further reduced to Rs. 25 crores 25 lacs in 1930-31. The total imports of cotton piece-goods into India during August 1931, were 64 million yards compared with 72 million yards in July.

FREE FIGHT AT ELECTION MEETING.

Chairs And Bottles Freely Flung

KID LEWIS, THE BOXER AMONG THOSE INJURED!

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, October 19.

Comparative orderliness of the election campaign was rudely shattered at Birmingham, last night, when the new Party's leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, and his bodyguard including Kid Lewis, the boxer, were involved in a free fight with a section of the crowd of 15,000 in the Rag Market. The trouble arose when the crowd became impatient at the failure of loud-speakers, and the meeting was quickly plunged into uproar.

Sir Mosley and his supporters left the platform and went among the crowd whereupon a regular melee broke out and chairs and bottles were freely thrown. Several members of Sir O. Mosley's bodyguard, including Kid Lewis, received minor injuries. The steward was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

MORE DEPRESSED CLASS PROTEST.

ALLAHABAD, October 19.

The United Provinces Adi Hindu (Depressed classes) Young Mens' Association held general meeting with C. L. Jaiswar in chair and passed resolution supporting Dr. Ambedkar and his demands at Round Table Conferesce and declaring want of confidence in the Indian National Congress and Mr. Gandhi.—A.P.

"FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR!

Mr. Saxena's "No" To Security Offer

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Oct. 17.

"I thank Messrs. Harihar Nath Chastri and Peareylal Agarwal for offering to stand surety for me, but I regret I do not intend giving any," declared Mr. Prakash Narain Saxena, convicted under Sec. 108, Cr. P. Code to give security for good behaviour for one year, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for one year, in the Court of Capt. A. W. Ibbotson, District Magistrate, when the prosecution proceeded to prove under Section 122, Cr. P. Code that the securities furnished should be refused as unsuitable, the enquiry having been fixed for yesterday by the District Magistrate.

The facts of the case were that the securities had been furnished with the aim of making it convenient for Mr. Prakash Narain Saxena to fight his application for revision, pending in the Court of the Sessions Judge. But in the meantime, the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee decided that no securities for good behaviour be furnished b Congress workers. It was on this basis that Mr. Saxena refused to furnish securities.

Bail Rejected

(From Our Own Correspondent).
CAWNPORE, Oct. 17.

Kashi Ram's application for bail was rejected by the Joint Magistrate Mr. W. Lewys-Lloyd, on the basis of the Superintendent of Jail's report that he was in a fit state of health and was having best medical aid.

Kashi Ram complained that the report was wrong and he was spitting blood and was very weak. He said he was crying for medical aid from the gaol medical officers but nobody was attending to him.

The Court remarked that he should send his complaint to the gaol authorities.

Madras Plea For Separate Electorates

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

At a special conference of members of depressed class in Madras City, Mr. M. C. Rajah, M.L.C., presiding a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that no constitutional reform would be acceptable to the Depressed classes without separate electorates.

COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTION FOR DISCARDED AND ILLICIT CHILDREN

Appeal For Help

The following appeal is sent to us for publication:—

"In this city of Bombay the absence of a cosmopolitan institution to undertake the work of the fondling of the discarded and illigitimate born babies, is badly felt.

The Shradhanand Anath Ashram of Dadar was to a certain extent doing this work, but on account of the meagre funds at its disposal and the drain on its resources in the shape of expenses in maintaining astrayed Hindu widows and virgins and giving them useful education, it was not able to exclusively attend to fondling such babies and it has now stopped working in the direction at all.

Realising this great need Dr. S. N. Kharkar and Mrs. Kharkar of Dadar have recently started the "Hindu Anath Arbhaka-Bhram" at Dardar, for sheltering discarded and illicit born babies from their very birth. While babies are reared they are also given to respectable persons who ask for them for their bringing up.

At present the Ashram is situated in a flat hired in Oolingal Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, with a qualified mid-wife to supversise it. For the present the accommodation is restricted to five cradles and Dr. Kharkar hopes to increase the accommodation to 10 cradles very shortly. In addition to the mid-wife an Aya and two paid workers complete the staff in the Ashram.

Through the exertions of Mrs. Kharkar the authorities of the Cama Hospital have been handing over foundlings to the Ashram to be looked after the reared and for this the Ashram is greatly indebted to that institution and it is expected that other institutions in this city will follow the example of Cama Hospital, thus widening the scope of the activities of the Ashram.

The present expenditure of the Ashram is Rs. 100 per month which is met by the generosity of friends. But more financial and other helps are urgently required for the Ashram. The Ashram would accept donations in any form, either in money or in kind. It is hoped the charitably disposed public of Bombay will not fail to appreciate the utility and necessity of the Ashram, and will extend requisite financial and other helps. Any donation to the Ashram may be sent to Dr. S. N. Kharkar, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

"Dhrangadhar Day" In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN CAMP, Oct. 19.

Kathiawar is observing the Dhrangadhar Day on the 21st October by concentrating on Kathiawar Political Conference. The arrangements for the Police enquiry are afoot and statements of complaints are being taken. It is learnt that a Deputation will wait on the authorities.

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